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Brewster Aids Pay-as-You-Go Townsend Bill

Maine legislator claims it would assist in balancing budget and providing jobs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The Townsend old-age pension plan was depicted to the House Ways and Means Committee today by Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine as a budget-balancing aid.

The Maine Representative told the Committee that he would vote for the Townsend bill "if we can't get something better" because he agrees with its principle of universal pensions on a pay-as-you-go basis, financed by a direct tax widely distributed.

Pressed by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts to say he would vote for the bill even if he thought it unconstitutional, Representative Brewster declared, "If we can't get rid of the 10,000,000 unemployed pretty soon, the Constitution won't be worth two cents."

Favors Tax Amendment

He advocated a constitutional amendment permitting taxation for specific purposes. The Supreme Court declared such taxes unconstitutional in throwing out the AAA processing tax.

Explaining his plan for putting the Nation back on a "sound economic basis," Mr. Brewster estimated that with a universal old-age pension, the relief appropriation could be reduced to $1,000,000,000. This, together with certain savings in social security and a 25 per cent reduction in all other Government running expenses, he figured, would cut close to $3,000,000,000 from the Federal budget.

"A good deal of our present trouble is due to the low velocity of money," he told the Committee.

The Townsend plan, he said, might have some inflationary effect, but added, "In my judgment, it would be very small."

Mr. Brewster described the proposed 2 per cent transaction tax included in the bill, as a "logical evolution of the manufacturers' excise tax to which the Committee gave its endorsement in 1932.

Sees Need of New Taxes

When his attention was called to the fact that such a tax would fall heaviest on lower-paid workers, the Maine Representative told the Committee that one great contribution of the Townsend agitation had been to "awaken millions of people to the necessity of additional taxes if our troubles are to be ironed out."

Mr. Brewster would not make any estimate of the revenue to be produced by the transaction tax but said the $200 maximum monthly pension in the bill was "quite agreeable" to him as a goal. After that, revenue would be used to pay off the national debt.

His opposition to the needs test in the present Social Security Law, he said, was aroused by the "tremendous disparities," abuses, and large administrative expense incurred.

WPA Graft Jury Frees 14 Persons

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Feb. 10 (AP)—A Federal Court jury today acquitted 14 of 25 persons charged with political manipulations of the New Mexico WPA and reported itself hopelessly deadlocked on the remaining 11.

The jurors, small ranchers and businessmen, reported to Federal Judge Colin Neblett after actual deliberations of about 14 hours.

Verdicts of acquittal were returned in the cases of Mrs. Anita Tafoya, sister of Senator Dennis Chavez—charged by the defense with being the object of "political persecution"—the Senator's nephew, Salamon Tafoya; Mrs. J. A. Werner and Mariano Werner, wife and brother of the Albuquerque postmaster, and 10 minor WPA supervisors.

The jury reported itself unable to agree on the guilt or innocence of Stanley W. P. Miller, son-in-law of Senator Chavez, and ousted Assistant United States District Attorney.

The defendants were accused of conspiring against the Government to defraud and to illegally divert WPA labor and material for political purposes.

Disagreements were reported on Mr. Miller, Paul Black, Peter B. Coleman, Arthur J. Daniels, Joe De Armond, Fred Duran, Richard Durrand, Lot Gonzales, B. W. Means, Anastacio Romero, and Joe Sandoval.

United States District Attorney Everett Grantham said he would ask Judge Neblett to set a date "at the Court's convenience" for the retrial of cases on which no agreement was reached.

"They will be retried," tersely echoed Richard P. Shanahan, Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General.

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Hainan Is Strategic Key

By a Staff Artist

Island's Location

It will be noted that it cuts communication with Hong Kong and the Philippines and is within striking distance of Singapore. It completes the base of strategic triangle on Manchukuo with its legs running into an apex in central China cutting Chinese communication lines at two points.

Japan Occupies Hainan Island In French and British Sphere

SHANGHAI, Feb. 10 (AP)—Japanese forces landed today on Hainan Island, off the South China coast. The action, announced in Tokyo by the Japanese Admiralty and War Office, extended Japanese-controlled areas far to the south of their mainland territories into the American, French, British and Dutch spheres.

The Island, lying off the coast of French Indo-China and between the British strongholds of Hong Kong and Singapore, had been watched with interest by both Britain and France since the beginning of the undeclared war.

(A Paris dispatch said the landing came as a shock to France but French observers said the inclination apparently was to accept the presence of Japanese troops as a "military necessity for Japan" in her undeclared war with China. France asked Japan for an "explanation" of a previous attempt to land on Hainan last year.

The Foreign Office said no French troops were on the Island when the Japanese landed. France maintains a consular office there but her interests are chiefly commercial.

The French Government considered its 1907 treaty with Japan pledging each Nation not to act in China "at the expense of the other" meant that Japan should not occupy Hainan. Japanese authorities challenged this interpretation.

The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman denied the Hainan attack contravened the 1907 treaty with France and admitted that Japan did not inform France prior to the landing in accordance with the treaty terms. "The present military operation," he said, "is for the purpose of the extermination of Chinese military forces on the island.")

The Japanese announcement said

(Continued on Page 18, Column 2)

China's press keeps going despite its jump around; Russian press warns Japan: Page 4.

G.O.P. Backs President On Defense Plan

Fortification of Guam is only debatable issue; spread of air program also favored.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Whatever doubt there ever was as to the prospects for the Administration's emergency national defense program—and there never was very much—is pretty thoroughly eliminated by an almost blanket approval given the program by the Republican conference of the House of Representatives.

The Republicans aren't altogether sure that they believe in developing the defenses of the Island of Guam which was conquered for the United States from Spain when their Party was in power. And they favor spreading the new Army aircraft procurement program out over a period of three or four years. But with these reservations they are prepared to go along with the Administration on about every detail of the program.

Their action was taken at a Party conference at which a report from a special Policy Committee of eleven was read, debated and finally approved.

Republican Report

High lights of the report follow:

"We believe that the item of appropriation which if adopted, would go far toward perfecting our Panama defenses, is sound.

"Likewise, the item providing for the placing of educational orders by the War Department is equally sound. In fact, we believe that a state of reasonable industrial preparedness, while not as dramatic, is fully as important as preparedness in the purely military sense.

"Again, we find ourselves in agreement with the proposals contained in pending legislation looking toward the addition and strengthening of naval aviation and submarine bases in the Atlantic, as well as the addition of similar bases in the vast Pacific area bounded roughly on the west by the 180th meridian."

Favors Air Increase

The Committee favored the authorization incorporated in the May bill—the legislative version of the Administration's program—to increase the size of the Army air strength to 5,500 planes. Present authorized Army air strength is 2,320. The Navy's top strength is to be retained at 3,000, thus projecting a total combined Army and Navy air strength of 8,500 planes. But the conference wants the increase to be achieved gradually over a three or four year period.

Besides taking these positions on specific items in the national defense program, the Republicans also approved a general statement of foreign and defense policy intended to provide a philosophical founda-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 6)

Child Refugees Find a Haven From War

Wide World

In the Wake of the Spanish Civil War

Spanish children who fled from Barcelona before the advance of the Insurgent forces of Gen. Francisco Franco, find peace in a refugee camp established at Le Perthus across the French border. The picture shows a group of the young refugees being fed by gendarmes and other relief workers. Many camps have been established to care for those who fled from Spain.

Power Politics Rules Spanish War; Refugees: Future Still in Doubt

Franco closes frontier behind those who fled; Relief needs continue to increase.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PERPIGNAN, France, Feb. 10—The gate is shut behind the refugees from Spain, and in the border town of Le Perthus the red and gold of Gen. Francisco Franco's flag now flies from the window of the hotel where Premier Juan Negrin held the last meeting of the Republican Government on the soil of Catalonia.

In the past two days 50,000 men have crossed the frontier—the final remnant of the Catalan army. A few stragglers may still cross the mountains at night but most of the Loyalist soliders remaining in Spain can hardly hope to avoid capture.

So Perpignan and Le Perthus find a sudden relative calm after the anxious scenes of recent days. The flow of lorries, mules, donkeys, and horses carrying men, women, and children up the winding passes into France and safety has come to an abrupt end.

Tide of Traffic Turns

The tide of traffic has turned. Day and night heavy trucks now rumble down the roads of France toward the snow-capped Pyrenees—a mechanized army of peace carrying food and clothes to an army of uncounted refugees, but estimated at 200,000 strong, waiting wearily on the border in tin shacks, on the grass-tufted sand dunes of the coast, in vineyards, in fields under the blossoming almond trees, and in trucks that stand idle by the roadside.

The truckloads of food coming down through France belong to no single organization. Some are from the French Army, from aid societies of every kind, from trade unions, and from medical societies. For no one organization is big enough to tackle the task which confronts the French. And no one country can meet relief demands alone.

Relief Needs Met

But the need is being met. France is looking to Britain for help. The French Ambassador has discussed the question of assistance with the Foreign Office at Whitehall. The British Government has already given £40,000 to the International Relief Commission and a further grant is now expected.

Meanwhile, the Spanish Medical Aid Committee in London has decided to send more trucks with food and ambulances with supplies to the Spanish border.

Today the International Federation of Trade Unions is issuing an appeal on behalf of the refugees to all affiliated countries. The appeal says the need is desperate and points out that in addition to the special relief work required to cope with the frontier problem, the task of sending additional food supplies to the harassed Government districts must be continued.

It has not yet been decided what is to be done with the military refugees. Ten thousand soldiers have been repatriated through Hendaye, but many thousands, expressing no wish to return to Spain are being kept in camps. The biggest of these camps is at Argeles sur Mer and here the difficulties of the problem are presented in a pitiful light. Only a small minority of those encamped there have shelter and most of the refugees have to sleep on the beach. Villas and bathing pavilions used by French summer vacationists, are filled with women, children, and officials. Corrugated iron sheets are being provided so that the men can build some kind of shelter for themselves.

Franco's Stand on Refugees

General Franco's attitude regarding the refugees seems to depend on the recognition of his government. Léon Berard, French Senator entrusted with a mission to Burgos, has returned to Paris and is expected to make his report soon which is expected to indicate whether refugees can return. Reliable information declares that M. Berard met with refusal. The Burgos Government is said to have objected to receiving an agent now that the issue of war in "no longer in doubt" and to have demanded a fully accredited diplomatic representative.

So do the forces of politics keep refugees and helpers in doubt. The worst plight is of these many thousands of noncombatants who have no homes and no money. Some saved up thousands of pesetas but a hundred pesetas in paper is now only rated at one franc, so that many refugees have spent their entire fortunes on bus fare from the frontier to near-by towns. But all are thankful for the forces of charity as well as to the governments that are feeding them, and even if they are living in open field or on wind-swept sand, there is peace.

Peace for Spain? Reports Conflict

Conflicting reports marked the progress of efforts to bring peace to Spain. London and Paris sought a formula for a truce, believing the Loyalist position to have become untenable.

Reports to the Associated Press from Madrid, however, said that Gen. Jose Miaja, appointed last night to command all five Government armies in Central Spain, termed "absurd" rumors that his Government staff was negotiating for peace.

Details: Page 4.

Arena of ideologies taken to Spanish soil after democracies quit collective security.

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The collapse of Catalonia, depriving Spain's Loyalist leaders of their main source of prestige as a National Government, virtually brings to conclusion an important phase of international policy that has puzzled the world for the past 32 months.

It is now becoming more than ever patent that while Spaniards have been immolating themselves with almost incredible heroism for ideals that they have deemed worthy of the supreme sacrifice, their quarrel, by tacit agreement among the powers concerned, has been used as a convenient field for deciding what to all intents and purposes is a major strategic move in a European war.

Important as is the form of government which eventually predominates in the Peninsula, it has become almost a secondary matter in this greater struggle. Spain has become the prize in a long contest of power politics that began almost immediately after the democratic powers had abandoned Ethiopia and the cause of collective security through the League in December, 1935.

Within six months there had developed an undercover rush for control of Spain. For Spain is the western gate of the Mediterranean, and as such dominates, from Morocco and the Balearics, the trade routes through Suez, and, from the Canary Islands, the ocean route via the Cape.

Voters' Decision Challenged

What turned the full brunt of the contest upon the peaceful "hermit" Spanish nation was the circumstance that elections of the previous February had given a small majority vote of 390,000 to the Left Front, and the Rightists, led by Spain's numerous generals, were determined to challenge the decision.

The ease with which the Fascist powers were able to try for a strategic coup in this struggle was due to one of those strange paradoxes that make the Spanish situation so confusing. They were called in by the generals to help overthrow the Left Front. Yet it was precisely the foreign influence in the liberal

(Continued on Page 18, Column 4)

Plan to Fit Education To Jobs Sought

Boston group with aid of WPA starts survey that may force entirely new educational policy.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Pushing into new frontiers of American education, a major drive was under way in Boston today to co-ordinate the student supply of the schools to the employment demands of industry.

Under a plan evolved by School Committeeman Joseph Lee and a score of the city's best known industrial, educational and political leaders, a $34,000 School Department-WPA project will shortly begin questioning employers and high school students to find out, on the one hand, what types of jobs are most likely to be open; and, on the other, what sort of jobs are now being aimed at by students.

The attempt to bring these two factors together may result in far more than a mere redirection of trades training, Mr. Lee believes. It may force a completely new educational philosophy.

This possibility, in Mr. Lee's opinion, results from a general dissatisfaction among many employers with the present school product. How he has arrived at this conclusion and how he expects to meet the situation he visualizes has an interesting background.

Stimulated by Father

Mr. Lee's interest in education and in fitting young men and women to take competent part in the bustling world of today was stimulated by his father, who, it will be recalled served so many distinguished years on the Boston School Committee and who won world fame for his promotion of playgrounds.

When Mr. Lee, Jr., ran for the School Committee in the Fall of 1937 he promised he would work toward training Boston boys and girls to get jobs. It was just one of those statements, probably lost in the public thought a few days after election.

But Joe Lee is a rather serious young man. He didn't forget. In fact, he made a very interesting discovery. It was that he had a friend whose thoughts in this connection paralleled his own.

This friend was Prof. James H. Sheldon of Boston University, formerly in charge of FERA projects in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Professor Sheldon is a prototype of the idealistic young educator who leaped from the classroom and into the government because he believed he saw wider opportunities for service in the Roosevelt Administration.

Doing a Poor Job

One thing the experience gave him was a more firmly rooted conviction that the schools, on the whole, were doing a poor job in preparing their young men and women for successful participation in the kaleidoscope called human living.

The schools might, for example, be turning out hundreds of boys who wanted to be airplane mechanics, simply because a great many boys surround that occupation with a certain glamor, while the fact might easily be that Boston is not a particularly favorable location for airplane factories, that all those boys would have to redirect themselves after they left school.

To make matters worse, and here again we are using a hypothetical illustration, the schools might allow such concentration on airplane study that a general, useful education was neglected.

Add to this Professor Sheldon's conclusion that textbooks, teachers and the educational system in general are isolated in a world of their own and are united in a sort of unconscious conspiracy to turn out students who can only blink and wonder when they come up against the business and social spheres, and you have a bird's eye view of the picture he painted for Joe Lee.

What to Do

Having analyzed the situation the problem was simply what could these two young Argonauts do about it?

Of course, Joe Lee might kick up a fuss in School Committee meeting. He might make a few headlines, but he could hardly expect to win the co-operation of his colleagues on the Committee.

But such things expire quickly. It was up to the young School Committeeman and the young Professor to show something a little more astute. They decided to circulate

(Continued on Page 18, Column 7)

This Changing World

More on Aircraft—How Foreign Orders Help to Keep Up Production Facilities and Promote Development Work—Spare Capacity in American Industry

By H. B. Elliston

It is evidently a government policy not to pass along to Britain and France any of the "secrets" of American manufacture in the shape of new models of aircraft and anti-aircraft equipment. The President so implied on Thursday. His statement came after I had expressed on Wednesday some wonder over the inconsistency between an Executive policy of shoring up Britain and France and the restrictions which would shore them up with outmoded equipment. Apparently there will be no change in this respect.

There is no further need to dwell upon this anachronism. It is, to say the least, puzzling except in terms of domestic politics. But, in view of what I said on Wednesday, I think I ought to append one of the remarks of several newspapers which commented upon the President's statement. It was the most pointed of all, the comment of the New York Herald Tribune. This newspaper said:

> It is difficult for the untutored mind to follow this distinction between munitioning our sister democracies and potential allies with obsolescent material and munitioning them with something that will really do them some good. If a war with France or Great Britain is considered as even a remote possibility, we should refuse to sell them any planes at all (as the State Department, by moral suasion, is doing in the case of the Japanese); if such a contingency is excluded from our calculations, why should they not receive the best we have available?

We might today—now that we have come back to the subject—look at the problem from the standpoint of the industry itself. There are two aspects to aircraft, commercial and defensive. On both counts Americans, no doubt, wish to see the United States in the lead of development. In the predecessor of the airplane, the automobile, the United States has got this position. But the No. 1 place was not captured by selling old models to foreigners. The best were sold abroad as well as at home, with the result that the earth is now overrun with American automobiles.

Those foreign sales helped to bring the automobile industry up to its present pre-eminence. You cannot perfect anything except on the basis of continued and expansive sales which will yield profits enough to sustain engineers, researchers, inventors.

* * *

The same consideration applies to the aircraft industry. Only more so. For as the current report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics says, "with the advance in size and speed of aircraft and the increasing complexity and efficiency of metal construction, the problems involved require the conduct of laboratory research on structures on an increasing scale."

Nobody subsidizes the companies' researches. The money has to come out of profits. And, as with all industries, profit is earned out of turnover. The Douglas firm, I understand, had to build 40 D C Z transport planes before they turned over a nickel. If there were no ready market for the planes, then there would be little profit, and, consequently, little improvement.

The market is necessary, moreover, in order to keep the industry in a position to speed up production in case of need. Such preparedness, as I said Wednesday, is far better defense-wise than thousands of new planes. The improvement rate in manufacture is so fast that obsolescence is relatively rapid. But you can't maintain those facilities without orders. For that would mean keeping personnel paid and materials suppliers standing by.

Here is where the British and the French come in. They need the planes more than the Americans do. Accordingly, the foreigner ought to be allowed to carry a burden which would insure for America the very latest air service when large-scale building is forced upon America. Perhaps some may object "a big American fleet has a diplomatic value." Perhaps so. One of the post-Munich stories, probably apocryphal, attributed to the President is his remark, "Next time I talk to Hitler I'll have just as many planes as he has." But a plant capable of turning out the best in mass production is, in expert opinion, a far better talking point than a fleet-in-being, as Mark Sullivan has written.

* * *

Foreign orders, as a matter of fact, are now supplying much of the market for American aircraft. This year the industry, it is estimated, will turn out $180,000,000 worth of aircraft. No less than $80,000,000 worth are destined abroad. This is not a large sum, as modern sums go, and it does not by any means engage the whole of the industry's productive capacity. The industry is in a position to turn out aircraft to the amount of $300,000,000. Much of the excess will, of course, be used in filling the orders soon to be placed in the special defense measure, if this is passed. But even then there would be spare capacity. America's industry is probably the only one which in this air-plus rearmament age is operating under capacity.

President Roosevelt at his press conference mentioned the value of foreign orders in another connection. The more of a thing that can be sold, the cheaper it can become, Mr. Roosevelt's instance was the Sperry Company. Foreign orders helped this country to step up its production rate—for an airplane direction finder—from one a month to one a day. As a result, the War Department saved $250,000 in the purchase of 93 such directors.

Such a result, no doubt, is not confined to Sperry. Throughout the industry foreign orders hold prices down as well as keep the industry running, and running on its technological toes.

It is an extravagance to say, as the Herald Tribune does, that the material sold abroad is "obsolescent." Foreigners wouldn't buy it if it were. Nor can it be true that the authorities turn thumbs down on the export of the improved model of everything aeronautical. What happens, I believe, is that the ban covers only such things as are under test or purchase by the American services. Then, after a certain period they are released. The Sperry Company has settled down in a big way in England, and I feel sure that the firm isn't selling anything obsolescent to the British.

Election for Pope Called

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 10 (AP)—The passing of Pope Pius XI, 261st head of the Roman Catholic Church, this morning was officially announced by Cardinal Eugenio Pacelli, Camerlengo or Interim Ruler of the Church.

Cardinal Pacelli, as Papal Secretary of State, then superintended the cabling to papal representatives abroad, including the American Cardinals, O'Connell of Boston, Dougherty of Philadelphia, and Mundelein of Chicago. He then called a meeting of the Cardinals to take over administration of the Church.

It was presumed that the Americans would leave by the fastest ship in order to arrive in time for the conclave which should start within 15 days or 18 days at the latest to elect a new Pope.

Funeral and requiem services lasting nine days begin on the morning of Feb. 12.

Pius XI added social welfare to church work and peace: Page 3.

Building Investment Gains $3,474,318 in State in Month

New school construction in Malden and Springfield is largely responsible for increasing building investment in Massachusetts by $3,474,318 or 212.9 per cent during January as compared with January, 1938. This was the predominant feature of a report issued today by the Massachusetts State Department of Labor and Industries.

The report, based on building statistics from 55 cities and towns in the Commonwealth, also showed an increase of $1,780,584 (55.3 per cent) during January of this year as compared to December of last.

Malden is spending currently $1,128,601 on new school construction, including $910,220 for an addition to the Malden High School. Springfield is erecting a trade school at a cost of $1,134,817.

Worcester led the list for private home construction, with 23 new residential dwellings representing a total investment of $385,480. Other leaders in residential construction are Boston, with 11 new homes costing $192,700; Wellesley, with 10 homes at $100,500; and Newton, which lists 13 new dwellings representing $80,700.

Nonresidential building, unusually high because of the aforementioned school additions, rates first in the 55 cities and towns surveyed, with $2,144,955 (42.9 per cent). Investment for alterations, additions and repairs comes second with $1,682,291 (32.9 per cent). Residential construction, with 159 new homes listed, represents $1,278,580 (25.1 per cent).

In the Boston Section:

- Criticism of State Relations Board expected at C. I. O. Convention.
- Ban on parking on Atlantic Avenue advocated by businessmen.
- Popular house planned for families in $5,000 to $6,000 income brackets.
- Special trains carry 1,700 college girls to Dartmouth Carnival.

and News From All New England in the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

U. S. and Brazil Accords Subject of Aranha Talks

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Conferences between Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles opened today in an effort to reach important accords on trade, finance and defense.

Senor Aranha arrived late yesterday to outline to Administration leaders Brazil's problems, needs and hopes for increased trade between the two countries, based partly on American assistance in bolstering Brazil's currency.

One question was whether the Roosevelt Administration would be willing to utilize a small portion of its huge gold reserves to liquidate Brail's frozen credits and create exchange for free trade nations. This would have the effect of freezing out totalitarian nations engaging in barter and artificial trade deals.

Planes Sale Hinted

Out of the conversations may come a sale of American warplanes to Brazil and a co-ordination of the military plans of both nations, although an alliance has been ruled out.

Both United States and Brazilian officials have pondered over Brazil's vulnerability to attack from abroad, owing to her nearness to Europe and northwest Africa. Her coast is nearer Europe than to the United States.

In connection with the talk of possible credits to Brazil, it is understood that country would agree to resume payments on her foreign indebtedness, including many millions of dollars in bonds held here.

Bondholders to Act

Administration officials will not negotiate this point with Senhor Aranha, since the State Department maintains the viewpoint that it does not negotiate for the payment of indebtedness to private individuals, but it is expected the Foreign Bondholders Protective Association will talk it over with Senhor Aranha during his visit.

Out of the conversations also may come a call for a world conference on cotton marketing. Brazil, like the United States, is a large cotton exporter, and officials would like to see some agreement for orderly world marketing of cotton. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace will participate in this phase of the conferences.

The conferences in general are due to follow both of two courses—short-term and long-term improvement in commercial relations between the two nations. Under short-term projects are those for bettering Brazil's currency position and lightening her exchange restrictions. Under the long-term projects are those for the public works program and for the development of the complementary raw materials.

Señor Arahan, in an interview yesterday, expressed concern over the troubled world situation, asserting there seemed a possibility of "an international civil war of ideologies."

In such an event, he said, Brazil would follow its traditional policy of no entangling alliances, but if there developed an alliance against the American Continent his country would be on the side of the United States and Pan-American ideals.

Señor Aranha minimized the possibility of totalitarian propaganda upsetting the political system of Brazil, asserting there was less of such propaganda there than in the United States.

In the party of officials meeting Señor Aranha was Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who drove with him to the Brazilian Embassy, where they chatted briefly in general terms.

Redwood's Last Toll Road Free

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN RAFAEL, California.—At noon on Feb. 11 when deeds are recorded registering transfer of Muir Woods, a National Monument in Marin County, to the Federal government, the last toll road in the Redwood Empire (except Golden Gate bridge) and the last toll road to a National Monument in America, will be thrown open to free traffic.

After years of civic effort, the California Legislature in 1935 passed a bill enabling the California Highway Commission to purchase the Muir Woods toll road and make it a part of the State highway system.

Marin County, familiarly known as San Francisco's playground, lies at the northern end of the Golden Gate bridge and embraces Muir Woods, a 427-acre wooded tract on the slope of Mt. Tamalpais. The area was named in honor of John Muir, explorer, naturalist, and writer, and was established as a National Monument by Presidential proclamation in 1908. The tract was donated by the late William Kent and his wife Elizabeth Thacher Kent, in order to prevent the magnificent trees from being logged and the site used for reservoir purposes.

Opening just one week before the Golden Gate International Exposition on San Francisco bay, visitors will be enabled to visit a grove of stately redwoods (Sequoia sempervirens) within a few minutes from San Francisco across the world-famous "longest-span" bridge. Here they will find in the park not only the primeval redwoods, but a variety of other native trees such as California laurel, tan bark oak, Douglas fir, madrone, alder, nutmeg, and buckeye. The hillside slopes are covered with sword ferns often reaching a height of six to eight feet, and with woodwardia and lady ferns.

Flower lovers will find wood violets, adder's tongue, trillium, wild ginger, and clintonia blossoms vying with sweet scented azalea and other shrubs. Wild life also abounds under national protection.

Foliage of years forms a soft brown carpet and quiets the footsteps, as the visitor naturally quiets his voice, in the depths of the ancient cathedral.

Walsh Tells C. I. O. Why He Dropped Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts, said, Feb. 10, inclusion of an amendment to the Walsh-Healey Act to prevent violators of the Wagner Act from obtaining Government contracts would block passage of other amendments to the public contract law.

Replying to a demand from Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations officials for the reason the "blacklisting" amendment was not introduced this year, Senator Walsh said:

"The House Rules Committee blocked consideration of these amendments last year because of that provision, although the Senate had passed them."

The amendments to the Walsh-Healey Act now pending would require firms fulfilling Government contracts of $2,000 or more to comply with labor standards established by the Labor Department.

The present law covers firms carrying out contracts of $10,000 or more.

Cunard Line to Resume Mediterranean Trips

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—For the first time in five years the Cunard White Star Line is accepting passengers for a Mediterranean cruise. The line announced that the Carinthia would sail tomorrow for South America, Africa, and the Mediterranean waters. Cruise schedules have been canceled since 1934 when the situation in Ethiopia, and later in Spain, caused the line to "feel that a ship in the Mediterranean would be detrimental to our business interests."

Bumper Rice Crop

A bumper rice crop of 3,312,000 bags was shipped from Port Houston, Texas., wharves in 1938. Officials estimate the crop was worth $500,000 to rice farmers of the Gulf coast.

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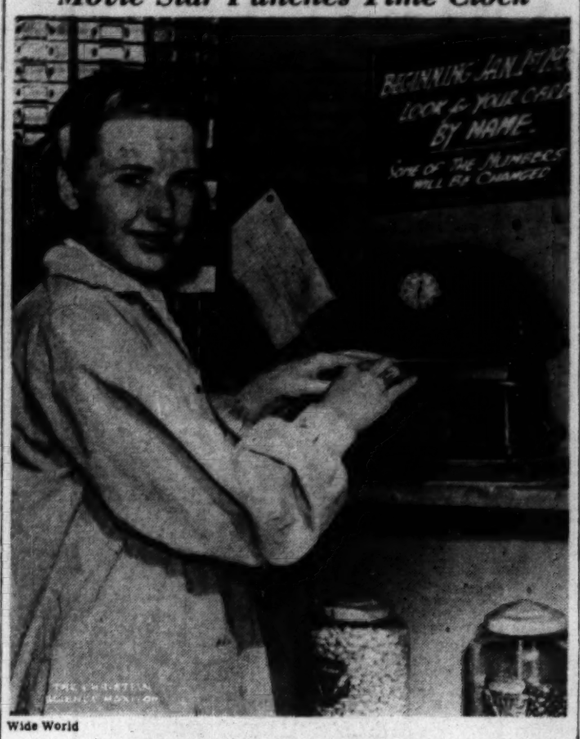
Movie Star Punches Time Clock



Wide World

It's All a Part of the New Code

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—The Government's new wages and hours code calls for an unusual happening in the film studios. It may amaze you a little to think that your favorite film stars have to punch a time clock. But here is Priscilla Lane, Warner Brothers player, proving that the time clock is no respecter of persons.

It is expected, of course, that the measure is purely temporary, and that the traditional right of the movie star to dawdle idly along the fashionable shopping streets with a dog on a leash while more ordinary folk labor at their jobs will be shortly reinstated. (That, at least, is the way the press agents would like to have you think about it.) Miss Lane, questioned, said she would not know about that. She works 10 to 20 hours a day, when on a picture, and doesn't have time to shop. And she never led a dog around by a string in her life, she says.

Argentina and Great Britain Initiate Cultural Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—In England this month two Argentine officials of higher education are guests of the British Council, an agency formed to promote relations with South America. The visit, as announced by British Ambassador Sir Esmond Ovey and Argentine Education Minister Dr. Jorge E. Coll, is one of many similar exchanges planned. British education officials are to pay a return visit to Argentina.

The British Council is another of Britain's latest steps designed to match propaganda and cultural penetration in South America by totalitarian states. It is essentially nonpartisan, representing practically every official, intellectual and industrial strata of British society. The President is Lord Tyrrell of Avon, but the executive authority is centered more in the Chairman, Lord Lloyd of Dolobran. Members of the Council, numbering approximately 100, include Lady Chamberlain (the Premier's famous sister-in-law), Lord Snell, Lord Eustace Percy, Dr. John Masefield, C. R. Attlee, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Sir Josiah Stamp—just to mention a few of them. Government representatives of the Colonial and Dominions Offices, Education and Trade Boards and the Scottish and Overseas Trade Departments also sit on the Council.

Aims and objects are advertised, briefly as:

1. To make the life and thought of the British peoples more widely known abroad; and to promote a mutual interchange of knowledge and ideas with other peoples.

2. To encourage the study and use of the English language, both in foreign countries and in the Crown Colonies and Dependencies; to assist overseas schools in equipping themselves for this purpose; and to enable students from overseas to undertake courses of education or industrial training in the United Kingdom.

3. To bring other peoples into closer touch with British ideals and practice in education, industry and government; to make available to them the benefits of current British contributions to the sciences and technology; and to afford them opportunities of appreciating contemporary British work in literature, the fine arts, drama and music.

4. To co-operate with the self-governing Dominions in strengthening the common cultural traditions of the British Commonwealth.

Every year the Council is able to dispose of several thousands of pounds sterling in many different foreign countries. Its income is derived chiefly from generous private donations and public grants. South America has been specially favored, and here, like most other spheres, the money is contributed largely for education. Published accounts of Anglo-South American cultural institutes reveal annual subscriptions of substantial amounts from this source.

British community schools have been aided by endowments, by staff supplies from home and by provision of textbooks and miscellaneous literature. Many of these facilities, and especially the supply of British literature, have also been available for South American universities, schools and libraries. The British Council is especially keen on financing the promotion and expansion of cultural contacts with the South Americans.

Council membership is well representative of South American interests. Mr. Attlee was one of the first to draw parliamentary attention to the lack of British cultural provisions here. He contrasted such absence with the prevalence of German and Italian propaganda. Naturally, he was then speaking in his capacity as Leader of His Majesty's Opposition and not as a member of the British Council. There are other Councillors, however, who have an expert knowledge of this continent and who have persistently agitated for greater cultural investments. Among these are Philip Guedalla, the novelist; Sir Follett Holt and J. M. Eddy, Argentine railway magnates; and Sir Malcolm Robertson, former diplomatic officer.

Several scholarships have already been granted for post-graduate students from South American countries. The value of a British Council scholarship is approximately £250, together with the cost of the journey to and from the United Kingdom. It is tenable for one academic year at a British university. Anglo-South American cultural institutes, partially backed by the Council though owing their inception to an international initiative at Geneva, have also sponsored local community efforts to send students to Great Britain.

The basically official character of this British cultural effort is reflected in its initial organization through the various diplomatic and consular missions. Applications for financial assistance and the selection of scholarship candidates are invariably handled by ambassadors, ministers and consuls. Their recommendations carry great weight but are not necessarily decisive.

All this is considered satisfactory by British officials and residents, so long as it is recognized as only a beginning. It is freely admitted that the expenditure is significant compared with, say, the Germans in the educational sphere. In the case of Chile, the German State probably spends more on one colony school than the British provide for the whole country.

The United States Government is just beginning officially and financially to be identified with cultural expansion in South America, but here again the Britons are first to recognize that the Americans, due to private industrial enterprise, have already done more along these lines than all other nationalities combined.

Price-Fixing Law In Quebec Held Unconstitutional

MONTREAL (CP)—Justice G. F. Gisbone, in a sweeping judgment marking the first reversal of Premier Maurice Duplessis' so-called "New Deal" legislation, ruled Feb. 9 that Quebec price-fixing laws affecting shoe repairmen were unconstitutional and beyond the powers of the Province.

Without entering into the question of the rights of the Province to fix minimum wages for workmen, the Judge declared the Government was not entitled to invade the price fixing field and legislate on prices to be charged for a given service to the public.

Declaring unconstitutional that section of law under which the Provincial authorities purport to fix prices, Justice Gibsone pointed out a Federal statute declares illegal all combines operating against public interest which have the effect of fixing a common price.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Crop Abandonment

U. S. farmers are estimated to have planted 356,000,000 acres in the principal farm crops in 1938 and to have harvested 342,000,000 acres. The difference represents crop abandonment.

Curb Anticipated On Alien Schools In Latin Nations

SANTIAGO, Chile—There is reason to believe that several South American Governments are considering the revision of laws or regulations under which foreign community or language schools are allowed to function. This revision, when it occurs, can be definitely linked to the recent investigation of charges that such schools have not played an effective part in the preparation of South American citizens.

There always has been a certain hostility to the operation of foreign schools in South American countries but hitherto there have been only isolated attempts to dispute the benefits conferred by the liberal constitutions on which political independence was founded more than a century ago. Today, however, there is a wide and firmly-rooted feeling that many of the foreign schools are not only failing to co-operate in the molding of New World citizens but are being used as instruments for the propagation of doctrines incompatible with the New World theory of government.

No law or regulation is expected to specify the creed which is impelling southern Governments to action. But a responsible observer is bound to record that the fascist, racial and authoritarian doctrines are those principally opposed and that German and Italian schools are greatest in number among alien communities. Other foreign schools are liable to the general charge of failing to produce satisfactory citizens for the countries in which they are established; and, in this connection, it is understood that Argentine inspectors' recent visits to some English schools in Buenos Aires were held to be disappointing from the government standpoint.

The South American viewpoint—for this is essentially a continental question—was explained in Argentina to headmasters at a meeting called by the Inspector-General of Private Schools, who also revealed that a bill will be presented immediately to Congress to prohibit the use of a foreign language in private schools for any subject other than the foreign language itself and religion.

This was reported by Dr. S. P. Maddock, Principal of the American Grammar and High School in Buenos Aires at a meeting of the Parent-Teachers' Association. He disclosed that "several consultations with the U. S. Ambassador have taken place in regard to the situation," for the proposed drastic legislation would "nullify the main purpose" for the presence of a purely American school in a foreign country, which is that of preparing American children for entrance into similar schools in the United States.

Colleges Facing Loss of Liberty, Dr. King Warns

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 10 (AP)—A forecast that the "day after tomorrow" colleges and universities will find themselves in a "perilous position" because they cannot pay their own way was made here Feb. 9 by Dr. Stanley King, President of Amherst College.

Speaking at the third annual convocation of students and faculty of the University of Rochester, Dr. King said: "The economic basis of privately endowed educational institutions is sound today, but it is doubtful if it will be sound tomorrow. Our revenues are shrinking year by year. The shrinkage in return on our endowments is already one third and the end is not yet. . . .

"We are affected by the progressive deterioration which is taking place in the world around us—a deterioration which has seemed of late to be progressing at an accelerated rate. The money that is spent for armaments, relief, to support and maintain a constantly expanding staff of Government servants is not coming from the income of our people. It is being raised from deficit financing, which means from the income of tomorrow and day after tomorrow."

Dr. King said he was not criticizing the Government—"it's just the way things are"—but those costs will have to be paid. That day, he believes, will come during his lifetime.

The contingency universities and colleges face when they no longer are able to pay their way is loss of freedom, he warned.

"They will be faced with the alternative of remaining independent, privately endowed institutions or accepting Government subsidies," Dr. King said. "In the latter event, they will no longer be the free institutions that have made this country what it is. My judgment tells me that only the strongest will be able to withstand the temptation of Government subsidy and yield to whatever Government supervision may accompany the subsidy."

Dr. King was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Rochester.

Trophy to Musick Made at Auckland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The design of the trophy with which the City of Auckland is honoring the memory of Capt. Edwin C. Musick and crew of the Samoan Clipper lost in January, 1938, has been approved by the award committee

The trophy will be awarded annually for the most valuable contribution towards the safety of air travel, with special regard to transoceanic flying. It will cost more than $3,000.

The trophy will be in silver and shows the Clipper in flight above the globe of the world. This is supported by silver dolphins above a circular base, which is garnished with wreaths. Below is a column on which is a portrait of Capt. Musick; and on the silver base are the arms of the United States and of New Zealand, and an inscription covering the purpose of the memorial.

Medical Official Assails Compulsory Sick Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Because of its resort to coercion, compulsory sickness insurance goes against the democratic principles of the American people, Dr. R. G. Leland, Director of the Bureau of Medical Economics of the American Medical Association, declared here in an analysis of the coercive feature of the recently proposed national medical program.

The project of a national system of compulsory sickness insurance to cover every individual in the country developed out of a committee appointed by President Roosevelt to co-ordinate the medical and welfare activities of the Federal departments.

Last summer the committee at Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion called a National Health Conference at Washington and presented a national program including compulsory sickness insurance.

The President recently submitted the committee's recommendations to Congress.

Opposition to the national insurance phase of the committee's plans was voiced to Mr. Roosevelt last week by spokesmen for the American Medical Association, which last fall reviewed and reaffirmed its 20-year-old stand against State-managed medicine.

The A. M. A. comprises 111,000 physicians and is the largest medical body in the world.

Contradictory to Freedom

"Compulsion when extended to every person in the Nation is so vital when applied to the individual's health that it is, as I see it, obnoxious to our people," said Dr. Leland, "because it is contradictory to the tenet on which this country was founded, namely, the freedom of the individual to choose the various elements, of course within reason, which enter into his life.

"We have chosen representative Government in the United States to support individual initiative. We believe in the incentive that comes from free and openly competitive enterprise.

"Almost all our historical social structure has been based on the acceptance of the principle that within the bounds of decency and fairness, the individual has the potential right to make certain choices for himself.

"Among these choices is the right to select his own physician or to refuse to have any physician at all.

"We are not quarrelling with those who want no physician. We recognize that right.

"When compulsion in medicine is introduced, it may become necessary for many people on whom this compulsion is exercised to change their choice to some person or to some service relative to which they have had no part in passing their own judgment, however meager it may be.

Suspicion Encouraged

"It is only natural that there should arise in these individuals' minds a varying amount of suspicion or restraint as to the person or services that may be thus forced upon them.

"Since confidence and a genuine appreciation of the value of the service chosen is necessary to successful results, one of the first effects of compulsion is to render more difficult, if not at times impossible, the good results which under normal circumstances might be expected.

"If a person does not want medical treatment," Dr. Leland continued, "under the compulsory system he must pay for the insurance without receiving any of its benefits.

"If he is employed, the weekly contribution to the cost of insurance assessed against each worker is regularly deducted from his wages, but if he is absent from his work because of sickness, he cannot collect his usual weekly insurance payments. To do so, he would have to have a certificate from a physician with accompanying medical treatment.

"In Great Britain, 600,000 persons for their own reasons have not qualified for receiving insurance payments by taking the first step of designating their doctor in the insurance scheme.

"So far as I know, compulsion in sickness insurance plans does not extend in any country to insistence by the state that the insured individual must receive medical treatment against his will."

Medical Service Impaired

In addition to alienating freedom of choice in medical treatment, Dr. Leland pointed out that compulsory insurance tended to have a harmful influence on the character of the medical service given under it.

"The person who desires medical care is naturally interested in knowing that the physician who attends him has a greater devotion to his, the patient's, welfare, than to some system or scheme of administration," observed the A. M. A. official.

"Compulsion may operate, as we have learned by careful inquiry, on the persons who give the medical service in a way that is detrimental to the quality of the service rendered.

"The professional man or woman may be compelled by rules, regulations, red tape, reports, and various types of inspections to devote so much time to the purely mechanical and nonmedical machinery of a compulsory medical insurance system that he loses all incentive to keep abreast of the professional aspects of his practice.

"Thus in some foreign countries the time which the physician might devote to postgraduate education is consumed very largely in watching the rules, regulations, and restrictions under which he practices in the insurance system.

"In contrast, the type of postgraduate education for the practicing physician which has been developed in some of our American states and counties is the envy of almost all of the foreign medical professions, although a start in this direction is being made in England."

Extensive examination of the operation of the compulsory sickness insurance systems of Europe, where the plan started in Germany under Bismarck in 1883, has been made by the Bureau of Medical Economics, of which Dr. Leland is Director.

Findings in Europe

In a recent summary of findings, Dr. Leland thus epitomized the results of the A. M. A.'s investigation of the systems of State-managed medicine:

1. "There is no decrease in the cost of medical care. The system adds a staggering administration cost.

2. "Public health and preventive medicine are not assisted or advanced. State-managed medicine does not provide the annual health examinations or the immunizations usually promised before the systems were adopted.

3. "Morbidity and mortality are not reduced.

4. "The problem of so-called catastrophic diseases is not solved.

5. "Neuroses are 'created' (functional disturbances likely to come from a great deal of introspection or brooding over some conditions which are imagined).

6. "Over-medication is encouraged.

7. "The burden of the system is distributed over the low income class which is least able to bear it.

8. "Medical care for the indigent is omitted.

9. "The medical profession is divided into a 'first' and a 'second' class.

10. "Graduate education is not encouraged and is usually neglected.

11. "The hospital load is increased. Hospitals are encouraged to practice medicine.

12. "Attention and financing are concentrated on the less essential health and medical measures.

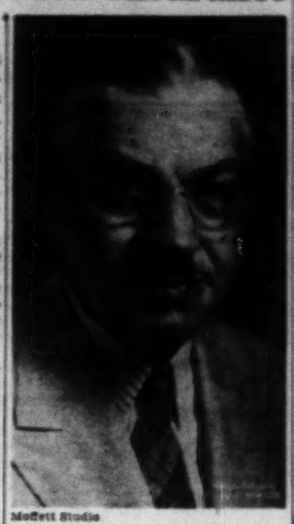
13. "Diagnosis and treatment are mechanical and superficial.

14. "Professional associations are compelled to devote their energies to the defense of medicine against nonmedical and political interference rather than to scientific and educational activities.

15. "Medical service becomes a political issue.

16. "Places control over medical service in the hands of unqualified nonmedical individuals and organizations.

17. "The road is closed to the use of more desirable methods."



Moffett Studio

Dr. R. G. Leland
Director Bureau of Medical Research of American Medical Association.

CCC Urged for Canada

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 10 (CP)—A proposal envisaging permanent facilities for the training of a minimum of 25,000 young men annually in centers established throughout the country has been presented to a subcommittee of the Cabinet by spokesmen for the Canadian Corps Association. The type of training would be military and vocational.

The war veterans representatives were headed by Lieut. Col. C. E. Reynolds, President of the Ontario Council of the Association. The Cabinet subcommittee comprised Transport Minister Howe, Labor Minister Rogers and Pensions Minister Power.

The delegation left with the Ministers a brief setting forth details of the Association's plan. It emphasized that upwards of 400,000 young men were today unemployed, in spite of Canada being the fifth trading nation in the world. Due to lack of facilities for the training of apprentices Canadian youth was not being instructed in any of the trades to any appreciable extent.

With regard to the military aspect, the Corps Association declared that isolation was no longer a means of defense for Canada. Enlistment in the plan would be voluntary, and training would be carried out in specified areas under vocational guidance officers.

Dr. Stokes to Resign

WASHINGTON (AP)—Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes announced Feb. 9 he would resign as Canon of Washington Cathedral next summer to devote all his time to writing. Dr. Stokes, former secretary of Yale University, became Canon of the Episcopalian Cathedral 15 years ago. His summer home is in Lenox, Mass.

A. F. of L. Moves To Revise Labor Act on Own Plan

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor Executive Council called today for a new five-man labor board to replace the present three-member agency and effect a complete reorganization of the Wagner Act Administration.

The Council also voted to move its 1939 annual convention, starting Oct. 2, from San Francisco to Cincinnati on the ground suitable hall and hotel accommodations could not be obtained in San Francisco.

President William Green said increasing the board membership "will serve the purpose of letting the board assign pending cases to two or three members and facilitate disposition. It would provide that the present board would pass out and a new board be set up under some name slightly different than National Labor Relations Board."

At the same time he criticized a series of Wagner Act amendments introduced by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska and said he found "most of them are objectionable."

Questioned about the possibility the A. F. of L. amendments might be construed as giving advantage to employers, Mr. Green said:

"The employers are going to introduce amendments. We will oppose such amendments offered by employer associations if it is clear they will weaken, modify or destroy the Act. We are not seeking to injure the Act."

In explaining the Federation's purpose in proposing that the Labor Board be given specific authority to act on employer petitions for collective bargaining elections, Mr. Green said often employers were "caught in the middle" between rival unions.

Where neither union was ready to risk a board election, he said, the employer should have the right to appeal to the Board to investigate the dispute and hold an election.

"It will help to end an intolerable deadlock situation," he said.

Another amendment to allow employers to express opinions to their employees if not accompanied by threats was drafted by the A. F. of L., Mr. Green explained, to eliminate "flimsy pretexts" for Board invalidation of union contracts.

In commenting on the Burke amendments and other proposals, Mr. Green lashed out especially at suggestions the Act be amended to prohibit closed-shop contracts.

"There is no justification for such a proposal," he said.

Utility Found Guilty by Board

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Tennessee Electric Power Company (a subsidiary of Commonwealth & Southern) was declared guilty, in an opinion released by the State Public Utilities Commission Feb. 10, of using unlawful devices to give preferential treatment to a newspaper favorable to it and opposed to the movement for public power.

The opinion was on a citation of 917 counts charging the Company with improper conduct in relations with the Chattanooga Free Press, an afternoon daily, and the Chattanooga Home Stores, a retail chain operated by the publisher of the paper.

It stated a certificate of its findings would be issued to a district attorney, who would be required to bring suit for the State to recover penalties imposed. A code section was cited mentioning a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $2,000.

The Commission declared the newspaper, since 1936, had conducted "a crusade against the public power program" proposed for Chattanooga through a tieup with the TVA, and that the Tennessee Electric Power Company had given "unlawful preference" to the paper by paying higher than regular advertising rates, making a $10,000 cash payment in the guise of attorney fees, and selling it electric energy at less than scheduled rates.

Suburb Came First

Coconut Grove, Fla., was settled long before Miami, of which it is now a suburb.

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Pius XI Added Social Welfare To Church Work and Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The 17-year pontificate of Pope Pius XI will be memorable as a period of unexampled trial for the Roman Catholic Church, which was called upon to defend its membership against hostile forces in some of its strongest centers in Europe and the New World.

Pope Pius put determined and unremitting energy into the struggle, but leaves it to his successor still far from settled, with the cause of Roman Catholicism still gravely uncertain in Germany, Italy, and Spain.

Nevertheless his administration was marked by a supremely important achievement in the settlement of the 59-year-old dispute with the Italian State regarding the status of the Vatican, in the Lateran treaties of 1929.

It also brought a notable innovation in the personal contact which the Pope was able to achieve with the church membership throughout the world by means of the Vatican broadcasts. Much as political matters necessarily monopolized the attention of the Pontiff, his famous Encyclicals covered a wide range of subjects and showed high qualities of leadership in such matters as social welfare and public morality.

Shared in World Questions

No Pope in recent times has thrown himself more unreservedly into the dominating questions of the day. His successful work as a diplomat when sent by Pope Benedict XV to Warsaw in 1918 to undertake the difficult task of maintaining impartial neutrality between the Germans and the Poles led him to take a strong lead in the diplomatic activities of the Vatican and no doubt helped to turn his sympathies strongly against the irreligious trends of Soviet Russia. His major political pronouncements rarely failed to inveigh against the danger of Communism and to commend action that the Fascist nations might be taking to counteract it.

For a time indeed it seemed that the Vatican's course was set wholeheartedly with the rise of the authoritarian form of state. Four years after Pius—then known as Achille Cardinal Ratti—was elected to the papal chair on Feb. 6, 1922, he was called upon to guide the Mexican churches in their conflict with the anti-clerical Government of President Calles, which left Mexicans for three years almost without the offices of priesthood. The dispute, which only ended in the compromise with President Portes Gil in June, 1929, served to turn the Pontiff still further from the leftward trends of government.

Nevertheless, while the Mexican dispute was in progress, the Pope made a determined effort to place the papal relations with Republican France on a friendly footing by banning Action Française, the Royalist, Roman Catholic party. Criticism of the Papacy for alleged pro-German activities during the war, coming from leaders of the party, helped to bring the condemnation in 1926 which no amount of appeals from French Roman Catholics induced the Pope to modify.

Vatican City Established

On Feb. 11, 1929, the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, negotiated the famous three treaties of the Lateran, the greatest achievement of Pius' career, by which the Pope agreed with Premier Mussolini to receive a small realm of 110 acres, known as Vatican City, in absolute dominion, and payment from the State of about $87,500,000 in compensation for territory taken from the Holy See between 1860 and 1870. By the treaty diplomatic immunity was accorded to the Vatican buildings, including the Castel Gandolfo, which became the summer residence of the Popes.

The accompanying concordat covering religious instruction in schools and all the relations between Church and State soon became a subject of sharp controversy between Pope Pius and Premier Mussolini, particularly in respect to alleged discrimination against members of the lay "Catholic Action" society, but the Pope discreetly avoided an open break and in 1936 went out of his way to please the Premier by appointing an apostolic visitor to "the Empire of Ethiopia." It was only in 1938, when anti-Semitic decrees forbade marriage between Jews and Italian Aryans and excluded Jews from Government positions, that the Vatican's relations with the Fascist leadership became seriously strained.

Serious Rift in Germany

Meanwhile problems of a different nature arose in Germany, where at the beginning of the Hitler regime, July, 1933, a concordat of 35 articles had been negotiated with Vice-Chancellor von Papen according a measure of freedom to Roman Catholic societies, with provision for religious instruction for the schools.

By 1935, constant disputes between the Church and the National Socialist leadership had led to attacks on the Church in the shape of criminal indictments against a number of priests and inmates of monasteries, either for alleged immoral practices or for alleged illegal transfer of German currency.

A number of Roman Catholic papers were suspended and Roman Catholic youth organizations were ordered absorbed into the Hitler youth group. The Church made charges of breach of the Concordat, and before the dispute had been settled the Anschluss with Austria came and that Roman Catholic stronghold found itself the target for still more determined attacks from the secular authority.

Concurrently with the struggle in Germany has been the conflict in Spain, which brought yet another severe blow to the Church in a quarter regarded as unwavering in its loyalty. The spring of 1931 saw the fall of the Roman Catholic Monarchy of Spain and the outbreak of anti-clerical agitation under the new republic.

Supported Insurgent Spain

Widespread attacks on churches and priesthood followed, and when in February, 1936, the elections gave a majority to the Left Front, the civil war broke out in which the Church became deeply involved as supporter of the Insurgent forces. The opening of the war was accompanied by a renewal of the looting of churches and banishment of priests and religious orders. A papal representative was accredited to the Franco Government at Burgos.

Famous for his powerful encyclical letters, which covered a wide range of topics from attacks on Communism and irreligion to decency in moving pictures and women's fashions, none caused more interest than the Encyclical entitled "Quadragesimo Anno" which modified the equally famous "Rerum Novarum" Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII 40 years before relating to industrial relations.

This letter of May 23, 1931, attacked the economic system that concentrated wealth and economic power into the hands of a few, characterizes the free competition of modern economic life as "hard, cruel, and relentless." It urged restraints upon attempts at economic domination and the application of Christian social philosophy to the relations of Labor and Capital.

Pope Pius hailed from Desio, near Milan, the son of Francesco Ratti, a silk weaver. For some years he was associated with the Ambrosiana Library at Milan until he moved in 1911 to a post in the Vatican Library, after which he was appointed by Pius X to be a Canon of St. Peter's, a post that led to his rapid advancement at the Vatican.

Procedure of Election

VATICAN CITY (AP)—American Cardinals as a group will take part in the election of the next Pope for the first time in the history of the Roman Catholic Church.

This is a consequence of the action of Pope Piux XI who decreed that the time elapsing after the passing of the Pope must be a minimum of 15 days, with three days of grace, or a maximum of 18 days, instead of the previous 10 days, before the Conclave to choose his successor begins.

The prolongation of the interval followed a protest made by William Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, who arrived too late for the election of Pius XI in 1922.

American Cardinals also will be able to serve on the Committees of Cardinals which govern the Church until the new Pope is elected.

Every day there is a new Executive Committee for this purpose. It is composed of four Cardinals. The Cardinal Camarlingo (Administrator), Pacelli, is a permanent member. The other three are newly chosen every day, according to their seniority.

They decide any problems requiring immediate solution. They make every effort, however, to avoid making important discussions, in order not to bind the new Pope.

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Arthur Sasse

Walking Down a Country Lane

Photograph by Arthur Sasse of International News which was on display during the annual exhibit of the New York Press Photographers' Association.

Lifting of Veil From Negro Shows Him Man of Ability

The South Breaks Its Shackles
Ninth of Twelve Articles

By Nate R. White
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TUSKEGEE Alabama—A bronze statue of Booker T. Washington, the great Negro educator, faces the main driveway of the Tuskegee Institute campus here. It shows the founder of the school lifting a shroud off a strong, muscular man, who is crouched to earth beneath toil looking up as if to see for the first time a light or star he had never seen before. The monument inscription says of Booker T. Washington:

He lifted the veil of ignorance from his people and pointed the way to progress through education and industry.

How high has this veil been lifted in the South? How well have Booker T. Washington's ideals been carried out? What of the Negro of the South today—a minority race in a democratic country in an age characterized for the rapid spread of education, industry, and communication?

If one were to stay on the Tuskegee campus to answer these questions, he could answer well. Tuskegee today under the leadership of its President, Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, is following the ideal of the founder expressed in his words:

"We shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life."

"We here at Tuskegee," Dr. Patterson says, "try to teach the student a trade thoroughly. We are debunking the idea to a great extent of teaching the colored boy and girl subjects which do not enable them to meet life. A student in learning a trade should do things over and over again. The trade should become a part of him. He must actually know what he is doing."

Nearly 50 Trades Taught

Nearly 50 trades are taught at Tuskegee. For instance, the school maintains a completely modern printing shop. The instructor in charge reports that the shop cannot supply the demand for operators of typesetting machines. The plant prints all of the material used by the school, including a newspaper, while training the students.

"We try to tie the shop work to production to turn out things useful to the school," Dr. Patterson says. "We do not maintain equipment merely for the student to play around with. We keep production in mind in planning courses. Our program is flexible, and we are fitting it to the demands of the day."

The Institute maintains a farm where agriculture is taught. Another department teaches boys how to become bricklayers—or plumbers—or mechanics, possibly civil engineers. Girls are given courses in domestic service, nursing, clerical work. The teaching field takes many Tuskegee graduates.

In the beautiful Tuskegee Chapel, brilliantly stained glass windows tell of the struggles of the race in terms of its songs, its "spirituals." One gains the impression at Tuskegee that many of these struggles are being overcome.

Unfortunately the Tuskegee campus does not spread all over the entire South. The Institute's influence is great. But just beyond the gates of the campus, the problems begin—the veil has not been lifted, and the immensity of the Negro's problem again is forced upon one.

Shacks, Shacks, Everywhere

Just down the avenue from this beautiful, wooded spot, where young Negro boys and girls live happy, playful, useful days, where they learn what they need to become productive citizens with responsibilities—just down the street toward the Montgomery - Atlanta Highway are found again those shacks which characterize the Negro dwelling place in the South.

Tuskegee has left off so soon, and the world—the Negro's world has begun. There are no sanitary facilities with these dwellings, no glass in many of the windows, little grass in the yards, little loveliness, little cleanliness. And as one noses his car out of this center of Negro progress and industry, whether it be north to Birmingham, Ala., or Memphis or Nashville or Knoxville, Tenn., or east to Atlanta or Rome or Savannah, Ga., or Columbia, S. C., or Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or west to Jackson, Miss., Shreveport, Baton Rouge, or New Orleans, La., or Little Rock, Ark.—it matters not what direction—he will find the same drab, unpainted homes in which most of the Negroes in America dwell.

However, it may not matter so much about the paint or facilities of the home. It may not matter if the sight is unpleasant. These are material things which are gradually being changed in housing programs and which can be changed more and more. What does matter is the type of American citizen coming out of these homes. What is the Negro of the South thinking? Is he radical? Is he subject to the sway of speakers against the Government, as has sometimes been charged? Is he able to throw off the shackles of his environment to see that star Booker T. Washington discovered when the veil of ignorance was lifted?

Negro Not a Radical

Dean A. A. Taylor of Fisk University in Nashville, a prominent University for Negroes, says, "The Negro from a racial standpoint is neither a revolutionary nor a radical. There is hardly sufficient aggression in the Negro in some southern areas to protect his own life or fight for it. How could there be aggression of a Leftist nature?"

The outgoing Commissioner of Education in Tennessee says:

"The Negro does not want Communism."

And a Negro educator of Louisiana says:

"The Civil War proved the most wonderful compliment ever paid a minority race. The white men and boys went to battle, leaving the white Southern women and girls at home with no defense save their colored slaves. If the Negroes had been revolutionaries, they would have risen up and undermined the South from behind the lines."

This same man says that it is fortunate that the Negro is the one called upon to live in squalor, as "he can do it and be happy and not lose his balance," whereas "a white person seems to go down mentally and morally in conditions of abject poverty."

The Commissioner of Education of one of the largest Southern States tells me:

"The Negroes are great mimickers. They always pattern what they see a white person do. Furthermore, they must always have a kingfish to follow. There is danger in this tendency." He summarized his opinion of the race thus:

"All a Negro wants is plenty to eat, something to wear, a place to sleep, and something to amuse him. We don't fear the Negro, and there is no danger of Communism among them. The only danger is in the kingfish tendency."

A former United States Representative from Arkansas said:

"The Negroes in the South are the happiest people ever, and they make good citizens. However, a Negro is all brawn and muscle and without someone to plan his work and direct his intellect he is lost."

A Mississippi publisher expresses a typical view:

"The Negro must have a white man to tie to. If he doesn't, he is as a ship without a rudder."

These last three statements must be recognized for what they are—Southerners describing the uneducated and untrained man or woman of any race, although they chose to apply them to the Negro. That these typical and limiting views of the Negro are shattered is proved by the examples of Negroes who have seen the star of education and who have broken the shackles of their environment.

Prof. C. L. Barrow, Assistant Director of the Department of Negro Education for Louisiana, tells me:

"It's all bunk for anyone to say that a Negro cannot learn as well as anyone else. He can learn any subject as well as a white person. The differentiation we make in school curriculum is not on the basis of race, but rather on the basis of job opportunities for the members of the race. We are trying to train the Negro for jobs which will be open to him."

Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, says:

"The Negroes are going right ahead. They will walk five miles to school, whereas the poor white class is likely to stay at home, if there isn't a ride. The Negroes want to get an education."

A Negro school principal, a man with more than 1,400 students under his supervision, reports that "When the children are in school, we push them as much as possible. We cram as much training down them as we can in 60 minutes. We are fighting more than a century of problems with precious seconds. The Negro children are hungry and thirsty for knowledge. They are scratching and striving for every bit of information. They are gradually going ahead under extreme handicaps, and they are proving their ability more and more."

Many More Good Schools

There are many good schools in the South besides Tuskegee for Negroes. There are state agricultural and mechanical colleges which are well staffed and handsomely equipped. Then there are the smaller private institutes and colleges. One of these is the Piney Woods School in Mississippi, a Tuskegee on a small scale. And one of the newest liberal arts colleges is Dillard, in the eastern suburbs of New Orleans. Dillard has a beautiful campus, a well-trained faculty, handsome buildings, all white, of the classic Southern style of architecture.

In addition, most of the cities in the South are providing better schools for the Negroes. The difficulty lies with the fact that there is such a long way to go toward making the education practical. Tuskegee emphasizes industrial training. So do a few other schools. But on the whole the South is not training the Negro or its white citizens with adequate vocational courses. The beginnings are sound. There is much more needed if the veil is really to be lifted.

It is generally believed throughout the South that the real happiness for the Negro race must lie close to the soil—not as economic serfs, but as small landowners, small farmers. While there are many Negroes who have succeeded in the professions, the race as a whole in the South is rearing its children to the expectancy of toil. And this is not a gloomy prospect when seen as a Kentucky dirt farmer sees it and told me:

"Out on the hills, herding a flock of sheep, or behind a plow, or driving a cultivator, the Negro farmer is on an equality with all men. He can do something well. He helps his white neighbor at harvest time. His white neighbor helps him. Dignified labor brings an equality all philosophy and all theories fail to do."

N. C. Facilities To Educate Negro

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The State of North Carolina owns and is operating institutions exclusively for Negroes valued at $6,031,528, for the maintenance of which it is spending this fiscal year the sum of $1,024,322. Surrounding these institutions are 2,328 acres of land.

Included in the above group are institutions for higher learning, valued as follows: The North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, at Greensboro, $1,038,088; the North Carolina College for Negroes, at Durham, $483,295; the Winston-Salem Teachers College, Winston-Salem, $623,081; the Elizabeth City Normal School, Elizabeth City, $515,044, and the Fayetteville Normal School, Fayetteville, $468,061, making a grand total of negro colleges and normal schools of $3,127,569.

Three correctional institutions exclusively for Negroes, located at Goldsboro, Hoffman, and Rocky Mount, are valued at $2,885,959, and surrounding these are 1,991 acres, while the land surrounding the colleges and normal schools amounts to 337 acres.

The correctional institutions include: a hospital for the insane, valued at $2,475,866, this being located at Goldsboro; the Morrison Training School, at Hoffman, valued at $152,571, and the Eastern North Carolina Training School, at Rocky Mount, valued at $257,522.

Estimated expenditures on all these institutions the present fiscal year, aggregating $1,024,322, are divided as follows: Agricultural and Technical College, $224,524; North Carolina College for Negroes, $111,530; Winston-Salem Teachers College, $113,452; Elizabeth City Normal, $97,460; Fayetteville Normal, $106,546; hospital for the insane, $278,097; Morrison Training School, $48,728, and the Eastern Carolina Training School, $43,985.

The negro deaf and blind are educated in an institution operated exclusively for them in Raleigh, while the above figures do not represent any part of the public school system, which includes schools for negro children operated for eight months by the State and for nine months in school districts which have voted special supplements, just as the white schools are operated.

House Curtails Cash for TVA

WASHINGTON (AP)—After voting to curtail the Tennessee Valley Authority's dam-construction program, the House passed an appropriation bill, Feb. 8, carrying $1,883,809,709 to operate 40 independent governmental agencies in the year starting July 1.

The slap at TVA came when an amendment was adopted to reduce the Authority's appropriation from $39,000,000 to $21,797,000. It would have the effect of stopping work on a dam at Gilbertsville, Ky., abandoning a proposed dam project at Watts Bar on the Tennessee River, and halting investigation of dam sites near Coulter Shoals, Tenn. The amendment was approved by a teller vote of 159 to 122.

Appropriations for TVA and the National Labor Relations Board were the only points of real controversy in the measure.

After discussion of the Labor Board, only five members supported an amendment to strike out the Board's appropriation of $3,039,600, while 186 favored keeping the fund intact.

As it went to the Senate, the bill was $16,283,670 below the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau but carried $284,758,555 more than was appropriated for expenses of the independent offices in the current fiscal year.

Black-Listing in Russia Puts Workers in Serious Straits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The use of black-listing, a practice sternly opposed by trade unions in all democratic countries, has been officially adopted by the Soviet Government in respect to its own factory and office workers. Its use is approved in a decree published in Soviet newspapers.

Black-listing is imposed upon all Soviet factories and industries, thus affecting millions of workers. The decree provides that conduct sheets shall be kept for every worker, and black marks shall be set down against all breaches and discipline. If any employee comes to work late more than three times in any given month, or absents himself from work at all except for good reason, the decree stipulates that he (or she) shall be dismissed and his work papers shall be "black-listed."

The use of this practice has been reported on previous occasions in Russia, but the Government and Soviet trade union officials have always vigorously denied that it was used. Sir Walter Citrine, British trade union leader, satisfied himself during a visit to Russia in 1936 that black-listing and other similar practices were even then used in Russian factories and mines.

Supports Briton's Contention

Sir Walter's investigations made him more determined than ever to oppose co-operation between Soviet trade unions and those in western democracies. He insisted that Soviet trade unions are in fact a government department, and cannot therefore even be compared with trade unions in such countries as Great Britain and the United States.

The new decrees will reinforce British and American trade union leaders in their prolonged controversy with trade union leaders in France and some other European countries concerning the true nature of Soviet trade unions. The decrees officially confirm many of Sir Walter's contentions.

A study of the decrees makes it clear that black-listed workers will be prevented from obtaining work in other state-owned factories and enterprises in the leading industrial districts, or so-called "first-class zones." They will therefore be compelled to seek work in rural or pioneer districts, where living conditions are less endurable.

The effects of black-listing will be much more serious to a Soviet worker than they could be to any worker in a democracy, because the state controls virtually all enterprises in Russia, and can therefore enforce black-listing more thoroughly than a private corporation in other countries could do.

Some Benefits Reduced

Other decrees published at the same time are directed toward preventing the rapid turnover of labor, which seems to have become acute once again. It may be regarded now, as it has been on previous occasions, a symptom of unsatisfactory working and living conditions. The almost universal shortage of consumer goods and in some districts a shortage of some food products has made workers restless. Workers must give at least one month's notice of intention to leave any job, and social insurance benefits will hereafter be made dependent upon the length of time worked in a particular enterprise.

The Soviet Government also has decided to cut down some of its workers' benefits. Working mothers, for example, will hereafter be permitted only two months' leave of absence on pay in order to bear children. They were previously given four months. The Government's various decrees affecting workers were issued after a number of petitions had been reported simultaneously, allegedly from workers in all parts of the country. This is the practice followed every year in the floating of internal loans. The petitions are cited as evidence that the "masses" themselves originate the regulations.

Canada Lists Animal Cycles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Yearly fluctuations in the numbers of certain Canadian wild-animal species is the subject of a recent study published by the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology.

The Museum has been accumulating information on changes in the number of animals in an effort to throw light on these fluctuations, which are of great technical interest, as well as practical importance.

Probably the best-known example of variations in animal population is the hare or snowshoe rabbit in Northern Canada, the report declares.

The alternate periods of abundance and scarcity of hares seem to affect the numbers of many other animals such as the lynx, fox, great horned owl, goshawk, and other animals and birds which prey on rabbits. They are found by the report to be abundant and scarce at corresponding times as with rabbits.

Every 10 years, according to the Museum survey, the hare becomes scarce, and in the interim they gradually increase in numbers until in seven or eight years they become abundant again, and remain so for two or three years. Years in which hares were last abundant in the Hudson Bay watershed before decreases set in were: 1856, 1864, 1875, 1886, 1895, 1905, 1914, 1924 and 1934. Such birds as the goshawk leaves the northern country during the years of scarcity, and in southern Ontario these large hawks were seen in some numbers, it was pointed out, 1896-7, 1906-7, 1926-7 and 1934-5.

Ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, vary from abundance to scarcity through periods of approximately the same length of cycle as the hare, the report shows. In the Arctic regions the lemming population reaches a peak at four-year intervals on the average. These animals are large, long-haired relatives of field mice. When they become crowded, they migrate away from their homelands.

As the lemmings are the chief source of food of the arctic foxes and snowy owls, the report states, these latter animals are usually abundant at about the same period as the lemmings.

Another feature of the periodic fluctuations mentioned in the report is that peaks of abundance do not always occur in the same year in all parts of the country.

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China's Press Keeps Going Despite Its Jumps Around

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Since the beginning of the Chinese retreat from the Shanghai area, the Chinese have had to use the utmost ingenuity in order to keep the vernacular press at centers of population and influence yet keep it free from control of Japanese bayonets.

When Shanghai fell, the Chinese papers went up Yangtze to Hankow, while in several instances they also established editions in the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong. Months later, as Hankow began to be the focus of Japanese military attention, the trek up river was resumed with Chungking as objective. There are now a dozen morning and three evening papers there, plus a special edition of the Communist "New China" (Hsin Hua Pao), based on Hankow, while there are indications that other cities will likewise receive new newspapers, most of them originally in Shanghai.

The official Central China News, organ of the National Government, originally issued in Nanking, later removed to Hankow, and finally to Chungking, is now likewise being published at Kweilin, Capital of Kwangsi Province, and Kweiyang, Capital of Kweichow Province. Recently Chow Fu-hai, Minister of Publicity, flew to Yünnanfu, Capital of Yünnan Province, to arrange for an edition there.

Plans are also on foot for this paper to be published in Chengtu, Capital of Szechwan—the same Province as Chungking, where the paper is already issued—as well as Sian, Capital of Shensi, and Lanchow Capital of Kansu.

Foreign Control

Paralleling these activities are extensions of the news service enterprises of the Central News Agency, another official organ, which extends its network of radio, telephone, telegraph, and mail communications throughout the unoccupied areas of China and even manages to provide news for papers in foreign, Japanese-surrounded Shanghai by means of radio. The wavelength is changed from time to time, subscribers to the service being duly notified of the changes.

The Chinese press in Shanghai has fallen mostly into foreign hands.

Among Japanese-sponsored newspapers at occupied points such as Nanking and Hangchow are the "New Nanking," the "New Kiangsu Daily," and the "New Chekiang Daily," while several other papers of the sort are planned under control of the "puppet" Reformed Government.

The Chinese press in areas still under the National Government is operating more harmoniously with the Government than ever before. There appears to be fair freedom to criticize, and Chinese defeats are recorded. At the outset of the fighting the Chinese papers eagerly published false rumors of Chinese victories in North China, which later created a wave of intense disappointment among the people, with the result that editors and Government officials alike decided truth to be the best policy.

British Order

A new development has affected the Chinese language press published in Shanghai under British registration. A regulation issued by the British Consulate-General here provides that no British subject shall publish any newspaper or other publication in any language other than English without special permission of the Ambassador.

At present there are three Chinese dailies in Shanghai under British registration — the Morning Leader, the News Digest, and the Standard. There are several papers under American registry, but only two of these, the Ta Mei Wan Pao and the Ta Mei Pao, are positively known to be of foreign ownership.

Commenting upon this ruling, the North-China Daily News, leading British daily in English, says the purpose of the order is to prevent Chinese publications hiding behind British extraterritoriality from publishing articles offensive to Britain or to nations with which Great Britain is in amity.

Road Inquiry in Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 10—New charges in the Pennsylvania administrative scandal of last year were under scrutiny today by the Dauphin County Grand Jury investigating allegations of graft and corruption against the George H. Earle Governorship in the 1938 State campaign, which ended in the ouster of this regime at the polls.

The panel now has the order of Judge Paul N. Schaeffer, presiding in the inquiry, to amplify its undertaking with the inclusion of a new petition by District Attorney Carl B. Shelley, alleging that officials of the Earle "Little New Deal" illegally spent more than $1,000,000 to build up the Democratic organization in the 1936 and 1938 campaigns and mulcted more than $300,000 in fees from State contractors by favored insurance agents.

The District Attorney's further accusations come before the inquiry talesmen in the midst of hearings on the "Two and Five Per Cent Club," said to have been set up by the Democratic State Committee to levy assessments in this proportion on State employees receiving less than and more than $1,200 a year, respectively. Inquiry procedure last month brought the indictment of David L. Lawrence, Democratic State Chairman, who, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, was one of 12 administrative associates involved with the Governor in the charges against his rule.

Naming James P. Kirk of the James F. Kirk and the Harris and Lawrence insurance agencies, Pittsburgh, and John J. Manley of Philadelphia, the Shelley petition alleges that, through the influence of the late Warren Van Dyke, then Secretary of Highways, this "insurance clique" worked systematically from 1935 well into 1937 to "intimidate, levy, blackmail, and extort from successful bidders for State highway construction the bond business pertaining to such contracts and the right to place such bonds." Mr. Lawrence is a member of the Harris and Lawrence firm, and Mr. Manley is a close associate of Matthew H. McCloskey, wealthy Philadelphia contractor and Democratic leader.

District Attorney Shelley also charges a $1,000,000 pay roll padding and highway administrative waste to bolster Democratic campaign affairs, particularly in the hard-coal areas. His petition, he avers, is based on "credible evidence and information" that since 1937 certain State officials "for political purposes" authorized and permitted "the misuse and waste of funds of the Highway Department of the Commonwealth" and committed "acts of malfeasance, misfeasance, and nonfeasance in violation of their respective official duties."

'Duce' Is the Word, Italians Are Told

ROME (AP) — Achille Starace, Fascist Party Secretary, issued an order Feb. 9 reprimanding Italians who call Premier Benito Mussolini "Capo" (The Chief) instead of Il Duce (The Leader).

"There cannot be a substitute for the word 'Duce' because it alone defines man and indicates the characteristics of revolution and civilization," the order said.

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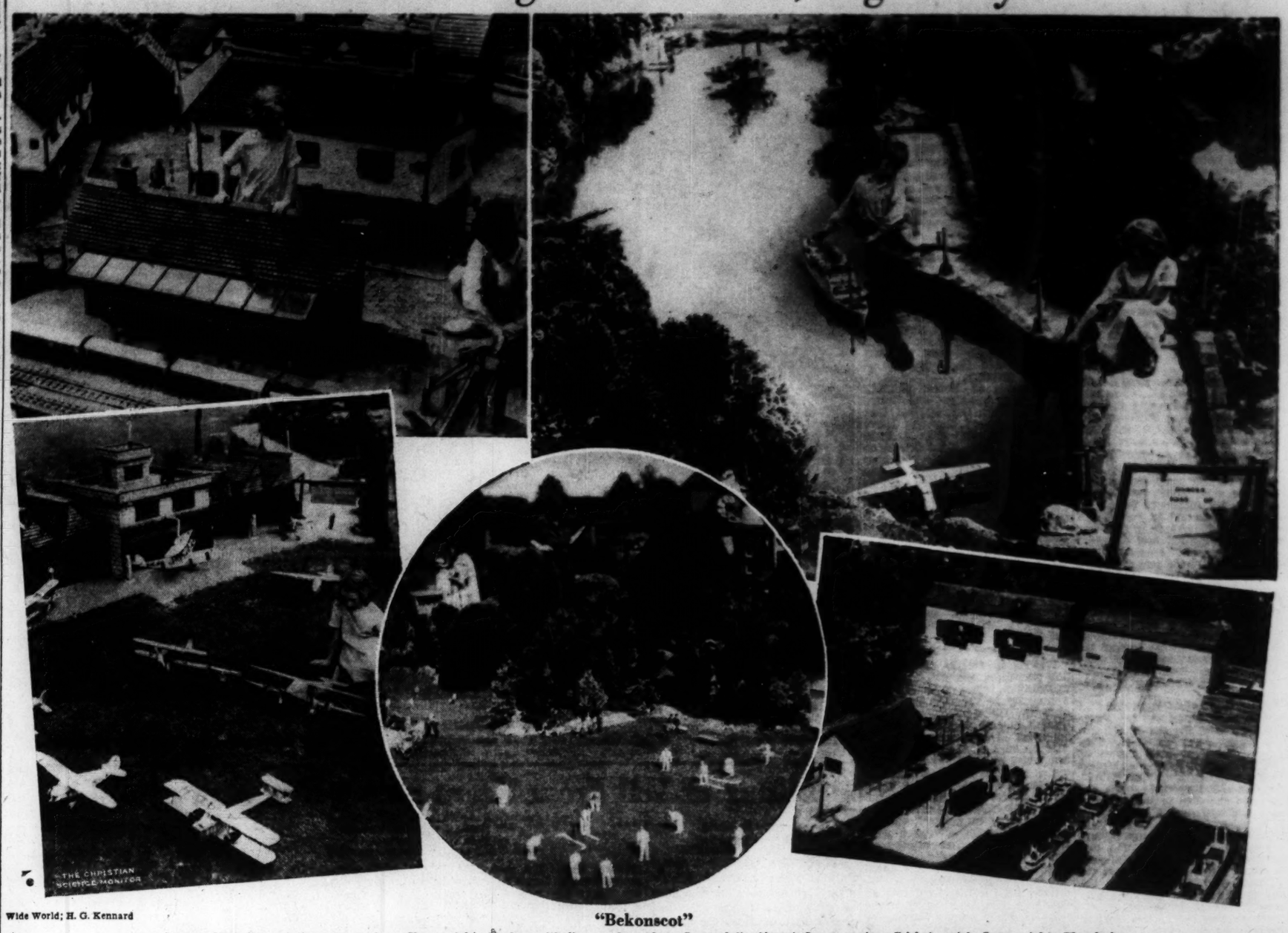

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Upper left: Railway station, garage, shops. Upper right: Harbor, with liner and seaplane. Lower left: Airport. Lower center: Cricket match. Lower right: The docks

Insurgents Forecast Early Peace in Spain

PERPIGNAN, France, Feb. 10 (AP)—Peace in Spain within a few days was foreseen today by supporters of Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco.

After the Insurgents' double victory yesterday in reaching France's eastern Pyrenees frontier and taking the Mediterranean island of Minorca, the surrender of the Madrid-Valencia zone—the last territory left to the Spanish Government—was confidently predicted.

General Franco's Minister of the Interior, Ramon Serrano Suner, said in Barcelona: "I hope we shall not be long in announcing new and definite successes which will cause joy for all."

Reports Denied

Despite denials from the Government side and spirited protests of determination to carry on the war, Insurgent sources said Gen. Jose Miaja, Dictator of the Madrid-Valencia zone, already was negotiating with General Franco for a peace agreement.

The date of Feb. 18, when the Civil War will be just 31 months' old, has been suggested for the surrender of the central zone. General Franco has demanded unconditional surrender.

General Franco has long held that this was the only way to end the war. Britain and France, seeking to speed peace, were understood, however, to have been assured by the Insurgents that Italian and German forces would be withdrawn and Government forces would be treated with all possible leniency.

Government Conference

Dispatches from Valencia said leaders of the Spanish Government had met there and declared they intended to "fight to the end" in their Central Spain zone against the victorious Insurgents who now hold three-fourths of the country.

Premier Juan Negrin, routed from Catalonia, and Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo, came from France by plane and went into War Council immediately with General Miaja.

Insurgent forces completed the conquest of Catalonia. A small column of General Franco's troops reached Puigcerda, on the frontier, raised their flag over the Government's last border outpost.

Two hours earlier they had raised their colors at Port Bou, advancing their conquest of Northeast Spain to easternmost Catalonia, and had driven remnants of the Government Army there across the frontier into France. The town was in ruins after having been blown up and set afire by the Government forces.

About 20,000 troops and refugees had entered France from Port Bou with only some 5,000 more expected there to join the nearly 200,000 Spaniards who have taken refuge on French soil since the fall of Barcelona on Jan. 26.

The British cruiser Devonshire, which carried an Insurgent agent to Minorca to arrange the Island's surrender yesterday, proceeded to Marseille today with 450 refugees, including Government officials, who feared to remain for the Insurgent occupation.

Insurgent advices said the Island was completely occupied by 12,000 men from General Franco's regular Army. That complete order reigned was evidenced by the fact that French planes on the Marseille-Algiers route continued to make their refueling calls there.

British Peace Efforts

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Great Britain dispatched proposals to Insurgent Spain today in the hope of bringing a speedy end to the Civil War with the best possible terms for the remaining Government defenders—and to the London-Paris "axis."

Sir Robert Hodgson, British Agent at Burgos, the Insurgent Capital, left to return to his post. In London he received instructions on Britain's attitude and its proposals to Gen. Francisco Franco and is expected to push efforts for a peace favorable to Britain.

Unofficial reports said Sir Robert would assure General Franco of British-French help in ending the war and of loans to rehabilitate Spain in return for assurances that Italian and German troops would be sent home and that Government defenders would receive humane treatment.

Thus, many quarters in London predicted the surrender of the Madrid-Valencia zone despite the announcement of Gen. Jose Miaja, Supreme Commander of the central zone, in Valencia last night that he would fight to the finish.

Britain already felt she had stolen the march on the Fascist powers by carrying an Insurgent negotiator to Minorca on the cruiser Devonshire yesterday and paving the way for the Island's surrender to General Franco. Minorca now is wholly occupied by Insurgents, and Britain and France are happy to have achieved one aim—that no Italian or German troops should participate in the capture of the Island.

Both the Italian and German press reflected anger at Britain's "meddling" at Minorca.

Britain, which remained neutral while Italy and Germany shipped troops, guns, and planes to the Insurgents for two and a half years, is now pointing two powerful arguments at General Franco in an effort to bring him into line: Britain is about Europe's only country wealthy enough to make big rehabilitation loans to the Insurgents, and before the war she was by far Spain's biggest customer.

Louisiana's State Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHREVEPORT, La.—A State Art Museum, dedicated to the exhibition of creative work by the artists of Louisiana, has been opened here. Its establishment as the first State-supported Museum for Louisiana and Shreveport's first Art Museum, is a result of the growing civic interest in the arts in recent years. The Museum will have a permanent home in the west wing of the new Exhibits Building on the State Fair Grounds.

Although the Museum is State maintained, its government is designed to be free of political influence and control. It is directed by a State Art Committee of ten members who are selected from the heads of art clubs throughout the State. Warren B. Reed, Director of the Art Association of New Orleans, is the Chairman of the State Committee, while the Museum itself is under the care of Amos Lee Armstrong, President of the Shreveport Art Club.

400 Pieces Displayed

The first showing at the Museum was devoted to the work of Louisiana artists and this will be the permanent policy. To be eligible for consideration an artist must have been a resident of the State for at least two years. A State art jury selected more than 400 pieces consisting of oils, water colors, pastels, prints, drawings, sculpture, pottery, and craft arts for the first showing.

A cross section of Louisiana art as it is today was shown in the first exhibition.

"The South," says Don Brown, head of the Art Department of Centenary College here, "is emerging from a period in which its painting could be best described as romantic, weak, and flimsy. The evolution of the better trained Southern artist is evidenced in the first exhibit of the State Museum."

Art in th School

Among the Louisianians whose work is in the permanent gallery were Helen M. Turner of New Orleans; John McCrady of New Orleans; Ellsworth Woodard; and Amos Lee Armstrong.

After an absence of more than 20 years, instruction in art is again being given a place in Louisiana public schools. It was discontinued in 1915, but three years ago, art supervisors were installed in New Orleans schools and two years ago in Shreveport. It has been promised by the state superintendent of education that all public schools will again have art instruction.

As an evidence of growing interest in art, over 4,000 people attended the opening ceremonies of the State Art Museum. Admission is at all times free, and weekly lectures on art are scheduled for the public.

At the entrance of the building is a fresco mural by Conrad Albrizio, instructor in painting at the State University at Baton Rouge. The mural shows in a four-panel vigorous design the industrial, agricultural, and cultural background of the State.

The new State Exhibits Building itself evolved from an idea originating with Gov. Richard W. Leche. It is under the control of the Department of Agriculture. Harry D. Wilson of Baton Rouge is the Commissioner of Agriculture. The building was constructed at a cost of approximately $750,000, and was financed with PWA grants amounting to 45 per cent of the investment with the State paying 55 per cent. The office of Edward A. Neild, Shreveport architects, designed and supervised the building of this exhibition hall.

Lilliputian Town Pays Way And Gives Aid to Charities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEACONSFIELD, England—The stranger who steps off the highway in this little township and who, after paying a shilling, passes through a narrow gap in a high hedge, might be forgiven if he rubs his eyes in wonder. He has stepped out of an ordinary, human-sized world into a lovely, Lilliputian countryside. He has arrived at Bekonscot, the miniature village which reproduces everyday subjects on the scale of Tom Thumb.

Dominating the whole village from its little hilltop is the Minister; and it is one of the first things to catch the eye, for it is the largest building there——nearly four feet high! It is of early English architecture; and through its stained glass windows, which are by a well-known artist, one can hear the strains of an organ on any Sunday afternoon in summer. Further on, as the visitor passes along the narrow footpath, he realizes that little in town-planning seems to have been forgotten, for in the 1,100 square yards of miniature landscape gardening, a great number of modern necessities and amenities find a place.

Twisting and turning round the hills and down the valley is an efficient railway system, with a terminus and five other railway stations. The whole is worked electrically with complicated switches, signals, bridges, and tunnels. Looking across the lake—which to the Lilliputians is a harbor—one sees docks, steamers and tugs, and a lighthouse on a promontory. On the far side is an efficient airport, with airplanes on the smooth lawn in front of the office buildings. Close to the docks is a peaceful looking country club, and all these activities have their little model men and women working at their jobs or taking their ease.

After passing the High Street, with its little timbered shops, one comes suddenly on a cricket field with a match in full swing, spectators in the pavilion and all; and drawn up on the road near by is an old-time coach-and-four with its load of passengers. A Wayside Inn and Restaurant are nicely situated to supply food and refreshment, and a little way off is an imposing stone castle with battlements, towers and moat, redolent of medieval England. From this, one returns to modernity again, as the Roadhouse comes into view with its swimming pool and sun-bathing Lido, and on over a bridge, past traffic lights, to the Saracen's Head Hotel.

Bekonscot is probably the nearest approach in England to Japanese miniature landscape gardening. The owner and his gardener, with many willing helpers, have gradually developed this fairyland. When the writer visited it, a notice stated that over 226,000 persons had paid their shillings since it was first opened. All surplus, after upkeep expenses, goes to charities. What the upkeep involves may be judged from the fact that six people are constantly employed on the large garden and in keeping all the model buildings in good order, repainting them and about 1,000 figures and animals. Up to the end of 1937, a sum of close on £4,000 had been distributed to charities.

Russian Press Warns Japan

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (AP)—The thirty-fifth anniversary of the start of the Russo-Japanese War was linked by the press yesterday with the present situation between Japan and the Soviet Union, most lately marked by the ordering of a new protest to Tokyo over Soviet-Manchukuo border fighting.

[Belated declarations of war between Japan and Imperial Russia appeared Feb. 10, 1904, although the Japanese Navy struck at Port Arthur the night of Feb. 8-9.]

"Japan has not changed—in fact, Japan is more aggressive than ever," declared one of the articles on the 1904 war anniversary, written by Emelyan Yaroslavsky, head of the Militant Godless League. It asserted that Soviet Russia had abandoned the old Imperialist lust for conquest which led to the downfall of the Tsarist regime.

The Soviet Chargé d'Affaires at Tokyo was instructed to protest energetically against "the continuing provocative action of Japanese and Manchukuoans despite warnings delivered to the Japanese Government only a few days ago."

The protest was based on clashes on the Argun River boundary between Siberia and Japanese-dominated Manchukuo.

In all, there have been more than 1,000 border incidents between Russia and Japan since the Japanese occupied Manchuria.

Driving Tests Begun In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Testing of automobile drivers in the major centers of British Columbia has been commenced, much along the lines adopted in several American States. By law, all holders of driving licenses must be tested and pay a $1 fee for the service.

Traffic officials state that they expect the tests will bring about a further reduction in automobile accidents. Last year, by imposing a 30-mile-an-hour speed limit in cities, the Government effected a drop of approximately 15 per cent in the number of mishaps, despite an increase of 2 per cent in the number of registered cars.

Reich Clergyman Loses Pulpit For 'Political' Prayer

BERLIN (AP)—The Rev. Friedrich Müller, prominent leader among Confessional (oppositional pastors, was removed from office Feb. 9 by the Evangelical Church Consistory for "misuse of the Pulpit."

He was second only to the imprisoned Rev. Martin Niemöller in the affairs of the Confessional organization. Niemöller was convicted March 2, 1938, of speaking against Government leaders and violating pulpit regulations.

The Evangelical Consistory, a Protestant Church body controlled by Hanns Kerrl, Minister of Clerical Affairs, charged Müller and two other pastors, named Böhme and Albertz, with injecting politics into their peace prayers during the September crisis over Czechoslovakia.

$182,000 Amassed For Fair 'Temple'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The fund being raised for the completion of the Temple of Religion at the New York World's Fair stood at $182,000 Feb. 10, following the gift of $20,000 from Edward S. Harkness, philanthropist, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia announced.

Addressing clergymen and laymen interested in the project at the Astor Hotel, the Mayor asked and received the co-operation of the audience in naming Feb. 18 and 19 as "Temple of Religion Days."

Among those present at the luncheon were Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York State; Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who opened the Temple of Religion drive with a $25,000 donation last fall.

"Open House" at Fair

More than 35,000 visitors toured Treasure Island when the California World's Fair staged an "open house" and invited the public to preview the Exposition site free.

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Cobblestone and Quorn

Campaign to Ban Racing Is Launched in California

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—California's latest movement to eradicate the evils of horse racing is under way. Petitions are being circulated to repeal the racing and wagering permission in the State Constitution and to add a section specifically prohibiting such practices.

The California Anti-Racing Association has been set up as a nonprofit corporation, headed by Col. William Neblett, local attorney, former law partner of Former Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, and unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor last year. He has invited "every person who thinks he can aid in this public service, to join in and help run the nonprofit Association so that it won't be slighted or libeled as a shake-down or sell-out to the race tracks."

Colonel Neblett blames past failures on "doubt that the movements were honest."

A chief point which he is emphasizing is the "little-known fact" that the present Constitutional provision, adopted in 1933 when turf gambling became legal, contains a clause permitting repeal by the State Legislature without further vote of the electorate.

"We have had five years in which to test the wisdom of this law—long enough to prove that we have been deluded—to prove how false were the promises made to us. There have been some advantages— a few lavish racing plants—a few farmers have sold a few tons of feed—a few political jobs have been created.

"What are the disadvantages? Enrichment of a few track promoters—train loads of undesirables . . . diversion of hundreds of millions of dollars from normal circulation so necessary to business prosperity and payrolls—destroyed the self-respect of thousands through a wave of embezzlement, of broken trust and defalcation—sent scores of citizens to the penitentiary—produced suicides, human misery, broken homes, and vice—allowed professional gamblers to take hard-won wages from our workers;" the Association then added that it proposes "to correct this situation—not as professional reformers or bigots, but as practical, patriotic, decent Californians."

In describing the extent of California wagering, it pointed to the total "handle" last season for Santa Anita alone: $36,650,000; the seven tracks in Illinois reported $39,280,000; the combined total bet at all tracks in the four states of New York, Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan last season was $76,000,000, while the total bet in California was $75,200,000; the combined population of the four eastern States is 32,155,000, while California has but 6,000,000; total wagering in the 56 days of the Santa Anita season was "but little" under that of the 200 days of Illinois racing.

The Association climaxes its plea for public support with this: "Let us band together to restore public morals to our community, to destroy underworld influence, to abolish this gambling mania, and to make California a better place to live."

It's a Lot More Fun Going Down

Skiing at Lake Placid, N. Y.

Zeal for Chinese Checkers Demands Marbles by Carload

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The huddle of boys on the sidewalk shooting marbles this spring may not have so much ammunition as in former days, it is reported by dealers in games who came here for the Chicago Gift Show. Not so many marbles are available for the boy, because of the popularity of Chinese checkers. This game, with its many-cornered star on a board, takes many marbles. It can be played by from two to six persons, all of whom need marbles to move around on the board.

Those who watch trends say that the game of Chinese checkers is here to stay. It is produced at all prices, so that it can be played in the most de luxe style, with smart polished inlay boards and expensive marbles; or it can be played with a 25-cent cardboard setup, with plain marbles. Manufacturers tell how marbles are not only bought by the bag for the boy in the springtime, but they are turned out the year around by the carload to supply the urge for Chinese checkers.

Other games increasing in popularity are of the "question and answer" type, in the radio fashion. Spelling bees, questions, information of odds and ends of knowledge, and fragments of proverbs and poetic ditties, to be completed, are all in demand. "Great oaks from little," . . . and "All work and no play," . . . to be finished out, are the type of sayings which dealers are scouring the country to put into game books. There is a constant search for new rhymes and new bright ideas.

"How much silver is in quicksilver?" "When were typewriters invented?" and "Who put the 'mac' in macaroni?" and other questions which have answers and no answers are being ferreted out by dealers to keep the evenings of game followers occupied.

Sometimes the connection between game makers and radio stars is closer than one would suppose. A successful game brought out only a year or so ago for children was picked up by Bing Crosby and broadcoast over a national network. It was a musical book for boys and girls. Fastened at the bottom of the page is a miniature xylophone on which the child plays the nursery rhymes printed on the page above. It is called the "Sing-song Book," and has gripped the interest of both grown-ups and children.

As a matter of fact, there is not much line drawn between games for children and games for grown-ups these days. A good game for a child often turns out to be equally engrossing to older people. Educational games and handcraft outfits are popular with smaller children.

Winter Sports Looming Large in New York

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

During a recent heavy snowfall in northern New York State a Yankee minded up-stater is said to have cocked his eye skyward and remarked with satisfaction, "Pennies from Heaven." He might better have called the snowflakes silver dollars, for as the snow packs deeper from Westchester to the St. Lawrence up-state New York is welcoming numberless winter sport devotees who come to test the facilities of a hundred towns and villages.

With the exception of a few well-known spots, such as Lake Placid and Saranac, winter sports in New York State have been less publicized than those in neighboring New England. But the balance is being righted. Under the militant title of "The State That Has Everything," New York is now reminding the nation that it has one-fifth of all the recognized winter sports resorts in the Northeast and that it is spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to make these bigger, better, longer and faster.

Perhaps the major problem facing the would-be winter sportist in New York State is choice of location with so many sport centers to choose from. The choice is facilitated, however, by remembering that different localities and towns, because of local conditions and terrain, concentrate on different sports.

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For the latest minute news of conditions anywhere throughout the State, the winter sport fan is invited to drop a line or telephone to the Ski Bureau maintained by the New York Central Railroad in Grand Central Station, New York City, or to the Bureau of State Publicity of the New York State Conservation Department, Albany. Many motor bus lines also have installed information bureaus and others are doing so.

Besides the usual variations of skiing, skating, sliding and bobsledding, New York State has also developed some winter sports that might almost come under the heading of exotic importations. Today it provides facilities for motor ice-sledding, dog-sledding, ice-boating, ski-joring, skate-sailing, ski-gliding and ice-fishing. In other words, name a winter sport and the Empire State has it somewhere within its domain.

Skiing centers are scattered throughout the State, wherever there's enough of a rise to justify laying a trail through the trees or down farmland slopes. There are ski trails ready to test the skill of the world's premier runners, while others are designed for the intermediate and the novice. A thick booklet, issued by the Bureau of State Publicity and entitled "Ski Trails of New York State," is free for the asking and grades most of the State's significant slopes as to difficulty.

Major ski trails are found in the Adirondack region, centering around such well-known resorts as Lake Placid, Old Gorge, Saranac Lake and those around Lake George. Other well-known centers are found further south in the Catskills, while most up-State counties boast of at least half-a-dozen runs of varying speed and length.

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An important development this season is the increase of safety measures. Some ski centers have established patrols to watch for danger spots and close off areas that are permanently or temporarily risky, while others have called in experts to design trails of maximum safety. At the same time, the installation of tows to save wearying trudges up hill has continued at last year's fast pace.

Increasingly popular this year is the State, carry skiers to the best snowfields, and there are snowtrains leaving Grand Central Station in long lines each week-end and holiday, many of them accompanied by experts ready to give lessons for nominal fees.

Snow train fares are reasonable, a $10 bill enabling one to make a round-trip from New York City to the heart of the Adirondacks. Motorbus fares are even less expensive, while a trip in an automobile costs next to nothing, if a group is organized.

Once arrived at destination, accommodations are remarkably varied in price and comfort, ranging from expensive hotels at $15 a day to lodgings costing as little as 25 cents a day, with most persons striking a happy medium that fits the purse. The average price for lodging in a home, the accepted thing to do, is $3 a day, often with all meals included. It is well, however, to make reservations in advance when going to popular centers, while some hotels and homes charge special rates for holiday week ends. Lists of accommodations in all parts of the State can be obtained at the New York Central's Ski Bureau.

So, as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has said, "Glistening snow, sparkling ice . . . clear cold air . . . and a warm welcome! That's winter in New York State. Again we bid you come and enjoy them all."

Swiss National Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—A definite program has just been issued covering the sports and festive events which will take place at Zurich during the Swiss National Exposition, from May 6 to Oct. 29, 1939.

Impressive ceremonies will mark the opening of the Exposition on May 6. Scheduled for the very next day is the premier performance in the Festival Hall of a special festival play. The hall has a removable tent roof and also will be the scene of concerts, festivals and large gatherings.

May 13 has been set aside as "Federal Music Day for Boys" and May 13-14 will see automobile and motorcycle races, sponsored by the Swiss Automobile and Touring Clubs, also national and international hockey tournaments, and an international balloon race for the Swiss National Exposition Cup.

The very best that Swiss yodelers have to offer is to be heard during the Federal Yodeling Festival from June 3-5, and the Hornussen Fête on Zurich's Allmend, from June 10-11, will acquaint visitors with a sport that is typically Swiss and may be described as combining features common to golf, cricket, tennis, and baseball. June attractions include all phases of sports on land and water, as well as many artistic features, such as a "Musicians Fête" on June 24-26; "Swiss Accordion Days" from June 24-25, and various "Cantonal Days," with respective costumes a colorful accompaniment.

A galaxy of sports and artistic events is also foreseen for July and August, with internationally important aquatic, athletic, golf, tennis, and football contests.

The fair occupies two extensive park areas on both shores of Lake Zurich. Trolleys, buses, boats, and even an aerial railway will convey visitors from one exposition center to the other, with the displays covering the life and work of the Swiss people, their history and culture from every angle. Zurich itself is a fascinating city and is within easy reach from all parts of Switzerland, as well as from all countries in Europe.

Liberties Union Hails Court Shift

NEW YORK (AP)—Roger N. Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said Feb. 8 recent changes in the Supreme Court meant the Union now could go to it "with the assurance that where the Court accepts jurisdiction civil liberties will be upheld, with dissenting opinions against us by Justices Butler and McReynolds."

"The situation," he said at the annual meeting of the Union's National Committee, "is reversed.

"Not so long ago when we went to the Supreme Court we knew we would lose, with Justices Brandeis and Holmes dissenting in our favor."

The Committee by resolution expressed "profound regret that the House of Representatives has seen fit to put its seal of approval upon so unfair an inquiry as that conducted under the auspices of Representative Martin Dies," the reference being to new appropriations for the House Committee Investigating un-American Activities.

Cycling Is Popular On Florida Beaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Want to do something different?

Then come to Jacksonville, rent a bicycle, and pedal along the 30-mile hard sandy beach. Everybody's doing it. The most fun is trying a tandem bicycle built for two.

At Daytona Beach, the most popular ride is to the lighthouse at the inlet. Cyclists sometimes take a picnic lunch along, rest awhile on the sand dunes.

Reorganization Plan Pushed in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Like several other states, Alabama has a reorganization plan for the State Government. The proposal is supported by the new Governor, Frank M. Dixon, elected on a reform platform.

Governor Dixon is directing the reform program through the Legislature following the recent re-enactment of the 2 per cent retail sales tax which the Governor said "solved" the State's financial problem. All exemptions were removed from the tax which is now expected to gross the State some $7,500,000 worth of revenue yearly.

One of the reform measures already passed by the Legislature established one-man directors of the State Highway and State Tax Commissions instead of boards of three members. Other bills would consolidate 116 state departments into six main divisions.

Establishment of a merit system for state employees has already been reported favorably by a 12 to 5 vote of the judiciary committee of the Senate.

Costa Rica Cancels Fete For Italian Ship's Crew

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica (AP)—The Government has canceled ceremonies planned in honor of the crew of the Italian cruiser Duca D'Aosta. No explanation was given. Anti-Fascists circulated protests Feb. 8 against the Italians' visit.

Reading Habits Of Oregon Shown In Library Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Organization of groups and societies must be popular in Oregon, according to a report, "Public Library Service in Oregon," prepared recently by the State Planning Board. Compilers of the report found that Robert's Rules of Order was the most popular volume in point of library ownership in the State's 129 public libraries operating in 1938. Of the total, 55 had one or more volumes of this book.

The Library report was prepared in co-operation with the Oregon State Library and Works Progress Administration under direction of Miss Harriet Long, State Librarian.

General reading habits of Oregonians are indicated by their choice of magazines. The five periodicals with largest subscriptions in public libraries were the American Magazine, Reader's Digest, Women's Home Companion, Child Life, and Boy's Life.

Current Events

Readers apparently are less interested in world events, for Oregon libraries are woefully lacking in current-events magazines. Only 36 received Time, and only 28 received Current History.

Rural districts are considerably behind the times in reference materials. The World Almanac was held by 49 libraries. Who's Who in America ranked third on the selected reference list, yet more than half of the 33 libraries reporting did not own a copy of the 1936-37 edition. Nine libraries failed to report possession of a dictionary. Two of these serve communities of more than 1,000 population, and seven served communities of less than 1,000 population. The most popular dictionary was Webster's New International, held by 59 libraries, but 15 of these were published before 1920.

Sixteen Without Encyclopedia

An encyclopedia was missing in 16 libraries. Forty rural cities did not have the necessary reference material on such subjects as the World War, radio, aviation, or other topics which have become prominent since 1920. Thirty-one libraries located in cities with a population of less than 2,500 admitted lack of an atlas, 27 libraries had one atlas each.

In spite of the great interest now taken by children in natural science and the useful arts, especially in radio and aviation, six small city libraries reported that less than 2 per cent of the collection was in this field, while 12 libraries reported no material on these subjects.

The report recommends State and Federal aid to provide adequate library facilities for Oregon to equal proportionately the benefits other States are receiving. Indiana recently has been given $500,000 through appropriation, Wisconsin $75,000, North Carolina $300,000, and Texas a two-year appropriation of $750,000 for library service.

Wire-Tapping Evidence Given By Witness in Hines Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—The James J. Hines retrial speeded ahead today with wire-tapping evidence testimony following on a week of ranking import to the case that culminated spectacularly late yesterday with a threat by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey to impeach his own witness, Max D. Steuer, nationally known lawyer, prominent in national, state and local Democratic politics.

All was resolved with the opening of court this morning, however, through the handling of a rather ugly situation by Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., General Sessions Jurist presiding in the case, and Mr. Dewey's second thought on what appears to have been little more than the impulse of a moment.

Mr. Steuer has long been a legal adviser in Tammany Hall and a friend of the defendant for many years. Judge Nott abruptly adjourned court last night after Mr. Dewey took the position that Mr. Steuer had changed his testimony since the first Hines trial, although he did not make it clear to anyone just why the words to which he took exception this time so startled him.

Dewey in Agreement

With Mr. Steuer again on the witness stand this morning, Judge Nott opened court saying that he had compared the two transcripts of Steuer testimony over night and saw nothing in the record worth "wasting any time about." Briskly the District Attorney then informed the court that he was quite in agreement, because he had decided not to impeach his witness.

Mr. Steuer's role in the prosecution's case is that of establishing a closer link between Mr. Hines and Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer, who, the State contends, bought Mr. Hines' political protection for the policy racket operations as Tammany boss of Harlem. J. Richard ("Dixie") Davis, Schultz counsel and a witness for the State, has testified to getting in touch with Mr. Hines at his client's behest to urge the district leader to have Mr. Steuer talk things over with George Z. Medalie, then United States Attorney in this district, and arrange a compromise of the Federal Government's claims against Schultz on income tax evasion.

Acted on Hines' Request

This Mr. Steuer again yesterday said he did at the request of Mr. Hines, dropping the matter when Mr. Medalie informed him that Arthur Flegenheimer was really "Dutch Schultz." Reporting this knowledge to Mr. Hines, Mr. Steuer ended his testimony at the first trial with the words," 'and I am not interested,' and he (Hines) said, 'I am not interested.'" Yesterday he altered these closing words under examination, making them, "whereupon Mr. Hines replied, 'Neither am I.'"

Of such was the matter of the tempest, tempest, and in the relative calm of the aftermath today the prosecution was making rapid disposition of its witness roster opening with the wire-tapping testimony. All this was entered in the record over the objection of Lloyd Paul Stryker, chief counsel for the defense, who contends that such evidence is now constitutionally inadmissible in New York by amendment of the basic law in the election last November.

Judge Nott, however, continued to uphold Mr. Dewey's intervention that had this procedure been required at the time, it would have been followed.

The evidence which derives from wire-tapping procedure in the year 1933 in connection with Federal Government efforts to develop information for a tax liability on Schultz, has its place in this case because the wire tapped was that of Davis and conversations over it concerned the delivery of money to "Jimmy." This relates to the prosecution's contention that Mr. Hines was in the pay of the gang.

The Davis testimony which occupied eight hours of questioning this week, five of it in cross-examination, was completed just before Mr. Steuer took the stand last night and found the garrulous little ex-lawyer's story of the first trial, in which Davis turned State's evidence, unshaken.

Rose Wendroff, a sister of Davis and who worked in her brother's law office after his rise from honest poverty to dishonest riches as an underworld lawyer, returned as a witness today. Her chief connection with the proceedings is her testimony of the first trial that she delivered money for her brother to Mr. Hines.

A. F. of L. Supports Labor Act Changes

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 9 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor leadership put its final approval today on a program to revise the Wagner Act and rescue employers "caught in the middle" in C. I. O.-A. F. of L. union disputes.

William Green, President of the A. F. of L., said the series of Federation-drafted amendments, already introduced in the Senate, were completely discussed and analyzed and the Federation Council's approval was unanimous.

One of the amendments would authorize the Labor Relations Board to act on employer as well as employee complaints for investigation of disputes between unions as to which represented a majority of the employees.

Such an amendment, Mr. Green said, would aid an employer "caught in the middle" between rival organizations in his plant.

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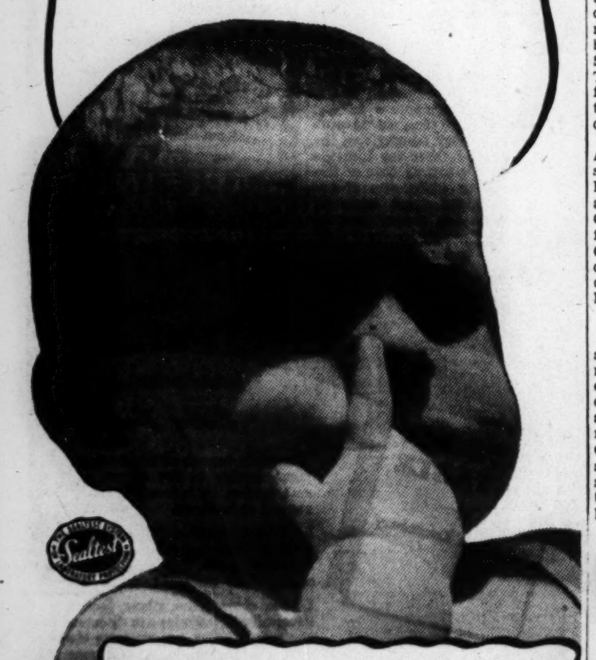

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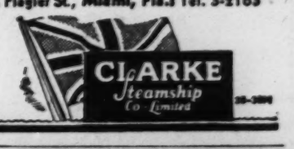

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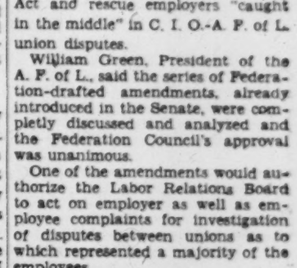

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Travelers will find that the Travel Pages of The Christian Science Monitor are a great assistance in planning business or pleasure trips.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Homekeeping Adventure on the Island of Guam

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

At Home on a Pacific Island Half-Way to the Orient

These Two Began Their Homekeeping Adventures on Guam, the Little Island Now So Much in the News

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our first glimpse of the Island of Guam, which was to be our original homemaking adventure soon after we were married, came through an opalescent sunrise. The ship had dropped anchor in the wee hours of the morning, and so accustomed had our ears become to the incessant hum of the engines, after days of lazy sailing on the South Pacific, that the sudden, penetrating, voiceless quiet made us awaken with a start. We dressed in haste and went out on deck where we stood at the ship's rail in silence, overcome by the loveliness of this emerald green gem, as it appeared before us in its lush, early morning tropical beauty. Mt. Tenjo peeking through the mist, rose to its full 1200 feet before us. A colorful coral reef embraced the island like one of the graceful, fragrant leis which were cast on the waters as we left Hawaii.

In a few moments motor boats came chugging out to meet us, for in those days mail, supplies and new faces were often two or three months apart, and the arrival of all these things meant much to the isolated inhabitants of the island. No hour was too early or inconvenient for meeting a ship from home.

A Ride of Intense Beauty

After breakfast we boarded a motor launch for the dock at Piti. It was a ride of about 30 minutes through a winding channel along which lacy, ironwood trees had been planted. An automobile was waiting to take us to Agaña, the capital, in those days jestingly called "Agony" by the colony. This ride was one of intense beauty, along a white road skirting the shore line, arched with palm trees most of the way, and bordered with knee-deep ferns, jungle growth and brilliant flowers. Everywhere we were greeted by the friendly Chamorros, as we passed them riding along in their ox-carts, or waving to us from the doorways of their little palm-thatched shacks.

Whenever a ship arrived the first-class passengers were invited to congregate at the Club in Agaña, and until it left on its way to Manila a holiday was declared by all. How eager they were for news and gossip from home, and how the latest "States'-style" clothes the ladies were wearing were admired! (I remember, after being there for quite some time, the ladies from a ship appeared in very short skirts, and as we hadn't heard about this change in style—no radio nor pan-Pacific clipper then—ours were down around our ankles, much to our chagrin. What a run there was on the little native dressmaker's establishment the next morning!)

After several temporary abodes (the second of which blew away in a typhoon) we finally settled in an apartment over a Japanese store for the duration of our two years' stay on the island. And it was here in this last abode that we had the great joy of becoming a "threesome."

José Polished the Floors

The apartment had beautiful dark, native eifelwood floors which our small house-boy, José, kept shining like a mirror by first rubbing them with candle wax, and then sliding gleefully over them with rags tied to his bare feet. The method was primitive but the results would have brought joy to the heart of the most modern of housekeepers.

Our entrance was at the rear of the store where we climbed lovely old stone steps and came to a high patio, with the kitchen at one end and our apartment at the other. Over this entrance way was a bamboo arbor which my husband designed, on which one of the loveliest of all flowering vines, the cadena de amour, soon trailed in profusion, after a few tendrils had been coaxed over from a neighbor's yard.

The lack of variety in fresh foods was a great tax on a housewife's imagination. String beans seemed the only common vegetable which thrived in Guam. However, we had palmetto salad (from the heart of the palm tree), papayas, mangoes, breadfruit (which we often had to substitute for potatoes), oranges, limes, grapefruit, lemons; also chickens, turkeys, fish, and langustas.

Music of Varied Sorts

As we lived near the Plaza where the band played in the morning and evening, we had music with our breakfasts and dinners, long before the day of the radio. And furthermore we had music all day long! A native family living just below us to one side, had come into possession of an old gramophone and ONE record. This they played constantly, it seemed, for months, until one day one of their pet goats which wandered in and out of the house, nosed it off a table and it fell in a thousand bits—much to their sorrow and our relief. We have not cared so much for "Tipperary" since.

Living today in Guam is quite a different story with China Clippers en route to and from Manila, soaring down out of the sky each week with the ink scarcely dry on the mail when it arrives; with cold storage ships bringing fresh supplies to the island, and with a station ship making pleasure cruises to the Orient. However, I am glad we had the experience of living there when it was a real adventure, so many years ago, and that recent visits on our way to and from China, have given us an opportunity to realize the improvements which have come in the past two decades.

H. H. F.

A Friday Column

Philip D. Gendreau; By a Staff Photographer

Views of the Pacific Island of Guam. Upper Row—Left, the Harbor and Town of Agaña. Right, Along the Beach. Lower Row—Left, a Street in Agana. Right, Native Chamorro House.

Cleaning With Snow

To clean the vacuum cleaner bag in winter; I empty it, pour in a quart or two of snow, shake thoroughly and dump. I repeat this until the snow comes out reasonably clean. It does an excellent job without offense.

(Mrs.) F. H. J., Washington

Care of the Saintpaulia—the African Violet

Gardening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sharon, Mass.

In recent years the African violet has become one of the most popular house plants. Saintpaulia is the botanical name for African violet. It has a bad reputation of not lasting long after the blooming of its lovely violet blossoms. However, if treated understandingly there is no reason why it should not continue to bloom as long as you wish. It needs special care and a little petting. Mine continue to send out flowers most of the time all winter long.

The Saintpaulia—named after Baron Walter Von Saint Paul, who discovered it—is a stemless herb from tropical Africa. The leaves form a wide rosette with violet blue flowers about one inch wide or less, growing in clusters. The leaves are oval and very hairy. They break off very easily when touched. While the outside of the leaf is green and hairy, the under side is light green and waxy and each leaf has a very short stem. It is a very interesting and lovely house plant even without the exquisite flowers.

* * *

There are two very important things to know in the cultivation of these plants. First, they do not like much sun, but all plants, in my belief, should have some sun in order to be healthy. I grow my Saintpaulias in a northeast window in a corner where they have the sun a few hours a day. Secondly, they must never have water on their leaves. Water will turn them brown or yellow and they will rot and drop off, and the plant is ruined. It cannot be put out of doors in the garden. In summer it must be kept on the piazza or in a shady corner in the house where it will be kept fairly cool. They thrive on my porch summer and winter, in a temperature of 68 to 70 degrees in the winter and in the summer in the same window but where there is an awning outside the window.

I have eight of these plants at the time of writing this. Some are small ones, some medium, and the mother plant is a good size. This large one is about two years old and has bloomed three times. I find the easiest way to grow them is to set each plant in a deep dish filled with peat moss and keep the moss damp all the time. That means water it so that the moss will be wet about every other day. It will stay damp enough for two to three days. Push the potted Saintpaulia down up to the brim of the pot. That is all you need to do to grow the plant and keep it blooming. As I have said before, never let the leaves get wet. Never have the moss so wet that the leaves of the plant will mildew. You will learn very quickly just the amount of water to give.

* * *

The propagation of the Saintpaulia is very easy. My propagating bed is a small toy greenhouse filled with peat moss, and nothing else. A terrarium will do, but requires more care for ventilation. I nip off a leaf where the stem joins the plant, place it in the wet peat moss, firm it down all around the stem, taking care not to break the tender stem, and leave it until the roots are formed and it sends out about three or four tiny leaves. It takes about three or four weeks to form roots and also leaves. No care is required except keeping the moss in the little greenhouse damp, never letting it dry out, and have the top of the greenhouse up about four inches for ventilation. Mine is very near a large radiator in a sunny window and all my slips, including begonias, isolomas, and other house plants, do wonderfully well in this location.

After the slips form tiny plants with roots and three or four leaves, they are transplanted into three-inch pots and placed into the dish of damp peat moss. That is all you have to do. In the summer keep them out of the sun most of the day with plenty of fresh air and they will begin to bloom a second time in the fall. Some people say not to slip them until spring, but I keep my tiny greenhouse going all winter, beginning with October and slipping and transplanting all winter and spring.

* * *

The soil for potting the Saintpaulia is as follows: 1 part sand, 1 part loam, 1 part leaf mold or peat moss. I also put in a very small pinch of dried cow manure.

I find by following these rules, which I have worked out by experience, that this is a very easy plant to grow and it is very beautiful in leaf and in blossom in your window garden.

Grace A. M. Clark

January 27, 1939

A Friday column

Success in Geology

"The majority of women working in geology today are connected in some way with the oil industry," Professor Ida H. Ogilvie, of Barnard College stated recently in a report to the Geological Society of America in which she stated that geology is opening up new careers for women.

Women, she said, are successfully holding jobs in oil and coal fields and are proving equal to hardships of scientific expeditions.

The gradual breaking down of prejudice against women in this field, said Professor Ogilvie, is creating new opportunities for women. Telling of the achievements of women in geology, she referred to the number of women employed in petroleum company offices, where they prepare after examination of samples out of rock containing prospective oil deposits, sub-surface maps, directing how far the company will have to drill for oil.

—Equal Rights

A Suit—And a Valentine

You buy the suit and he'll buy the orchid . . . is what we would be tempted to write if entering one of those photograph caption contests. But we are merely describing a possible winner in the spring fashion parade. However, orchids aren't such a bad idea for Valentine's Day, do you think? The suit, incidentally, is of navy blue serge with a circular skirt. Serge, you know, is definitely staging a comeback this spring. This particular suit model, double-breasted you notice, is one of those sent by Bonwit Teller on their recent Good Will South American tour. The pleated silk hat, designed by Sally Victor, shades from navy into the light and dark shades of the orchids. The bag and gloves also carry out the orchid tones, making an unusual color accent for the navy suit.

Bees in the Garden and Honey in the Larder

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Bees in the Garden and Honey in the Larder." How is that for a rhythmic, encouraging title! And if you are one of the oh-how-many who talk about keeping bees, and if you really more than half mean to, here is your book. Good reading, even if you never get around to the bees. It is by Mary Louise Coleman, published by Doubleday, Doran and Co., New York, $1.75. You will like the decorative chapter headings, too, by Henry R. Diamond.

Mrs. Coleman simply tells her experiences in beekeeping, from the moment when she seriously started to learn what to do. With her we order the hives, knocked down; put them together; find out about ordering colonies of bees;—and so on through all the first experiences even to planting herbs and flowers for them and cooking with the honey. Toward the back of the book are recipes using honey. The baked ham, the cookies from Germany, and the brownies seem especially good. (We omit the cocktails as a waste of good honey.)

The little volume is practical because written directly from personal experience. It should not take the place of Government bulletins on the subject, but it is much more readable, and therefore a good starter. If you are interested or have a friend who is, this delightful record of one intelligent woman's steps toward being a highly successful beekeeper is the best beginning we know. After you have read it, you will know whether or not you yourself are in earnest; for Mrs. Coleman is too honest and too experienced, in fact loves the bees too much, to urge into beekeeping anyone who will not take it seriously.

M. J. T.

A Dairy and Orchard Bar Party

Only Milk and Soft Drinks Served—But How Popular!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"This is one of the best parties I have been to in a long time, Mrs. Dawson," said one of the guests upon leaving—and she meant it. It had been a successful party, the Dawsons concluded, when the last guests had gone. Mrs. Dawson and her daughter, thinking it over, were very happy about it, for it illustrated a basic idea worth having proved.

The problem had seemed difficult at first. Mr. Dawson felt he needed to entertain his business associates and their wives. "But they will expect cocktails and all that sort of thing," Mrs. Dawson had said. "Remember the Smiths, and the Langdons." The Dawsons did not believe in serving intoxicating drinks. In their own circle of friends this was an accepted fact, many of their friends feeling the same. But to this business crowd, largely made up of men and their wives who went in very different circles, a party without intoxicating liquors would be considered distinctly flat. Unless—

Positive Approach

"What we need to do," the Dawsons told each other, after talking it over and pooling ideas, "is to get rid of our negative approach. Ours is not a party without something (without strong drinks); it is a party with something (with wholesome refreshments and ideals). But our 'with' must be presented in a positive way. For refreshments we offer delicious, harmless drinks, and interesting attractive foods. Let's play up the way we offer them."

And that is how the dairy and orchard bar idea began. What the Dawsons did in this case was to simplify and adapt an outdoor dairy and orchard bar, developed at a debutante ball the daughter had attended in Florida—a ball also given without serving intoxicating liquors.

The ball had been very elaborate at considerable expense. With the help of a decorator, caterer, and a landscape architect, the parents of the debutante had had a young orchard planted at the foot of their terrace steps on a large area of open lawn. Nurserymen had planted the young trees in tubs several months before. To make the orchard they removed the sod in circles about the diameter of the tubs, dug deep holes, lowered the tubs, and covered them neatly. They carefully stored the sod and replaced it after the party.

The hundred and some trees were spaced far enough apart to allow strollers to wander arm-and-arm down the rows in the moonlight. Fruit was wired to the branches. Apples, oranges, lemons, grapefruit, all came from the same orchard in this case. A quaint white picket fence overhung with grapevines and bunches of real grapes (also wired on), made an enclosure for the trees.

A small red barn with Dutch door had been built at the end of one row of trees. Inside, old lanterns with electric bulbs lighted up the place and revealed three stalls across the front of each of which was a long bar. Pretty girls dressed as milkmaids presided over large milk cans. A guest could have his choice—cold or warm milk, milk shakes, malted milks, even buttermilk. The ice cream was homemade, packed in old-fashioned wooden freezers, but the drink mixers were the most modern kind.

Milk Drinks Popular

This Dairy Bar was especially popular with the boys for it satisfied their appetites as well as thirst.

The girls preferred the Orchard Bar in a rustic shack on the other side of the orchard. Crates and baskets of fruit leaned up against the entrance steps. Inside, an old cider press and a new juice-extracting machine furnished the background of the bar where older men in bright-colored overalls dispensed the fruit drinks, any and every kind called for—grape juice, lemonade, grapefruit juice, orangeade, or a combination.

When the party was acclaimed a success, the parents felt the results justified the expense, inasmuch as they had triumphantly opened the social season in their community without serving intoxicating liquors. The younger set greeted the innovation with enthusiasm.

The Dawsons' adaptations for their "open house" included a good deal of simplifying, but the idea was in general the same.

Across the large dining room they had a carpenter build a Dairy Bar out of plywood, close enough to the back wall for easy access to the pantry where they planned to prepare the food. They bought two inexpensive drink mixers for individual orders and planned to use the large food mixer when several orders for the same drink came at one time. The ice cream was to come packed in vacuum bags rather than in dry ice for greater ease in handling.

Because the group was older and might like more substantial refreshments, mother and daughter decided on a variety of cheese sandwiches on white, whole wheat, or rye bread, to be served from this bar. They made the sandwiches in the afternoon and packed them in pans and covered well with damp towels.

They had an Orchard Bar built on the sun porch off the living room. From a nursery they rented two medium-size trees in pots, and placed one at each end of the bar. Onto one they wired oranges and to the other apples, inasmuch as cider was in season.

Menu Cards

To help carry out the idea and to assist the guest in making a choice, the daughter and her friends made some menu cards. As a background for the Dairy menu they sketched in browns the gabled end of a barn, while for the Orchard menu they drew two rows of trees with upper branches forming an overhead arch.

Three young friends of the family dressed like milkmaids served the drinks at the Dairy Bar—ice-cold milk, buttermilk, milk shakes, and malted milks—and sandwiches—almost as fast as the orders came in.

In Costume

Wearing bright smocks two other girls offered a wide variety of fruit drinks at the Orchard Bar. Pouring from colored crockery pitchers or dipping from punch bowls, the girls answered the calls for grapejuice, cider, lemonade, punch, and grapefruit juice.

It was a gay party from beginning to end and the family was glad that the guests had approved. The cost had not been exorbitant; everyone had had fun without becoming boisterous; and no one seemed to miss anything.

Those Eggs!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BOILING—Put a little salt in the water before putting the eggs in and they will not crack or break.

CUTTING hard-boiled eggs—Dip the knife in water and the egg yolks will not break.

FRYING—Add a little flour to the fat and the eggs will not "pop" and scatter grease all over.

POACHING—Add salt to the water and the eggs will remain whole.

SCRAMBLING — Add tablespoon cream for each egg. This makes them light and they go farther.

WHITES OF EGGS should be removed by breaking a hole in the small end of the egg. After white is all out, place a piece of wax paper over the hole and the yolk will keep fresh for quite a while.

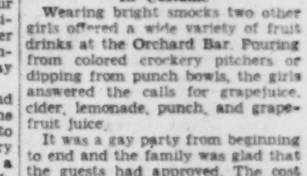
WHEN SHELLS BREAK and bits of shell get into the egg, use a part of the shell to remove the bits. You can get them out easily and without waste this way.

Scotch Cakes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cream
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup white sugar and
1 cup shortening together. Add
½ cup hot water. Stir in
4 cups rolled oats that have been put through the grinder. Add
2 cups flour, sifting it in with
¾ teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon nutmeg. Then add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Drop from teaspoon on greased tins. Bake in 400° F. oven until slightly brown.

(Mrs.) L. M. F.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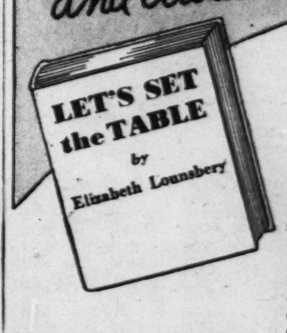

Introduction by
Emily Post

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U. S. Bars Sale of Unregistered Japanese War Bonds in Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Japanese in Hawaii have contributed substantially toward support of the war against China according to disclosures here since the Securities and Exchange Commission began an investigation of the sale in the Territory of unregistered Japanese bonds.

Although it has been generally known that many of Hawaii's 150,000 residents of Japanese ancestry have been sending gifts and monetary contributions to friends and relatives in Japan, public interest was not aroused until Roger Kent, representing the SEC arrived in Honolulu in December.

After weeks of investigation Mr. Kent filed an injunction restraining approximately 25 Japanese individuals and organizations on the Island of Hawaii from further sale of unregistered Japanese bonds in the Territory.

Since the SEC bond probe began other independent investigations have revealed that financial aid and material gifts sent from Hawaii to Japan make an impressive total.

Seven trucks, purchased by subscriptions from residents of Oahu, were shipped from New York for Japan the last week in December. Only the chassis and engines were shipped. Bodies were to be constructed and mounted in Japan, depending upon the needs and specifications by the Army. Purchased from the General Motors Corp. through arrangements made by a rural dealer on Oahu, the trucks are being paid for in installments.

During the first six months of the war Japanese in Hawaii, apparently assuming the conflict would be over in a short time, made no serious attempts to raise money or material supplies for the Japanese armed forces. During this period, however, many Japanese in Hawaii did give moral support which in most cases took the form of sennin bari (shirts with 1,000 stitches), which were sent to the soldiers as charms against death and injury. For a time the making of these shirts became a fad among the Japanese women of the Islands.

As the war dragged on and it became increasingly evident that the soldiers could use something more practical than sennin bari shirts, the women began to make imon bukuro, comfort bags. These bags at first were filled with almost anything, but lately their production has been standardized to include gum, hard candy, and canned fruit.

On the Island of Oahu imon bukuro bag drives are held regularly; each drive lasting about a month and netting about 300 or 400 bags.

Emphasis upon the type of contribution most desirable has varied from time to time during the past year. Sometimes there are drives for cash, and then again there are drives for more comfort kits.

Impetus was given to the drive for funds to purchase the trucks by Capt. Isamu Takeda of the Japanese naval oil tanker, Shiriya, which spent two weeks berthed in Honolulu harbor in December.

This vessel is one of several tankers which have visited Hawaii at more or less regular intervals since Japan began importing oil from California. These tankers, ferquently commanded by officers who have seen duty in the war, call at Honolulu for fuel while en route from Los Angeles to Japan.

Their visits are invariably occasions for celebrations and entertainment by Honolulu's Japanese community. As in the case of Captain Takeda the officers aboard these ships are sometimes requested to give lectures explaining conditions in the Orient. Captain Takeda's lectures were so favorably received that the schedule of his departure from Honolulu was delayed several days to enable him to fill other speaking engagements.

Almost every Nippon Yusen Kaisha Liner calling at Honolulu en route from San Francisco to Japan picks up a quantity of scrap metal in this port. Customs officials report that during the first 11 months of 1938, 8,940 tons of scrap, valued at $93,772, were shipped from Honolulu to Japan. During 1937, 10,806 tons of scrap, valued at $129,504, were shipped. A considerable portion of this scrap is obsolete United States naval equipment from the naval yard at Pearl Harbor.

Commenting upon the contributions by Japanese in Hawii, the November issue of the Tokyo magazine Tairiku reported:

"Two Japanese newspapers in Hawaii collected contributions which exceeded at the end of last June Yen 1,300,000. . . . The Japanese Photographers' Association in Honolulu passed a resolution that all silver paper used for wrapping films be sent to their fatherland.

"A considerable number of Japanese residents in Hawaii have visited their fatherland with a view of consoling the sick and the wounded. Every month witnesses one or two such parties."

The magazine refers to numerous other examples of assistance by Japanese in Hawaii.

Immigration authorities in Honolulu report, however, that the number of departures from Hawaii for Japan since the beginning of hostilities in the Orient has not risen above normal.

Support by Hawaii's residents of Japanese ancestry is by no means solid or unanimous. Members of the older generation have given the bulk of the aid. In some cases friction has resulted between the older and younger generation.

Some of the younger, Hawaiian-born Japanese have actively supported China relief campaigns sponsored by members of the Chinese community.

Grant Mausoleum Finally Finished

NEW YORK (AP) — The monumental tomb of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant has been completed at last.

A landscaped plaza, such as was visioned before work was suspended in 1897, now surrounds the 150-foot high granite landmark overlooking the Hudson. So many changes have been made in the interior as well as outside, that it hardly would be recognized by the estimated 8,000,000 Americans who have been in it.

About $400,000 has been spent in improvements and renovations in the last six months as compared with $600,000 on the original construction work. Nearly all was raised by subscription in New York City.

A heating plant and an air-conditioning apparatus are new installations—believed the first ever to be used in a tomb. The walls of two round rooms where testimonials to Grant hung have been covered by murals in tones of brown showing all the battlefields of the Civil War. Each is marked by crossed sabers and those in which Grant participated are marked by stars. The walls of these rooms are 36 feet around and run into a 25-foot-high dome. In the dome above each of the huge murals is a frieze of a man on horseback.

Grant's widow was buried in the present tomb in 1902.

Guards counted only 80,000 visitors in 1938, when the work was being done, compared with an annual average of 200,000 in previous years. The Association predicted 400,000 visitors this year because of the New York World's Fair.

South Carolina Orders State Finance Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The General Assembly has approved a suggestion of Gov. Burnet R. Maybank for "an immediate study and report of the financial condition of the State." The chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee, with four other members from each group, will comprise the Investigating Committee set up under the resolution adopted in quick succession by the two law-making bodies.

The measure, proposed by the Finance Committee, directed all State departments to co-operate fully with the Special Committee, and ordered the probing group to "ascertain the real financial condition of the State and report the same in detail to the General Assembly and the Governor, together with such recommendations as the Special Committee may wish to make."

Boardman Medal Won By Miniature Artist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Artemis Tavshanjian has won the Levantia White Boardman Memorial Medal given by Rosina Cox Boardman. The award was made at the fortieth annual exhibition of the American Society of Miniature Painters for a portrait of Myrtilla Avery. Accompanying the medal is $100 in cash. Miss Tavshanjian is the only miniature artist to have won the award twice, in 1933 and again this year. Honorable mention in the present show goes to Sarah Eakin Cowan for her miniature, "The White Ruff."

The exhibition, which includes 100 miniatures both portraits and still life, opened Feb. 8 at the Grand Central Art Galleries and will continue through Feb. 25.

Far West Comes of Age: 50 Years at Idaho

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—That even Far Western America has come of age was impressed upon hundreds who attended the semicentennial anniversary celebration of the University of Idaho and who realized that 50 years have passed since Jan. 30, 1889, when the territorial Governor of what later became the forty-third State in the Union, signed Council Bill Number 20 which established "an institution of learning by the name and style of the University of Idaho."

Foremost figure at the celebration was J. W. Brigham, the Territorial Councilman who had guided Council Bill Number 20 through the Legislature of 1888-89 and who had stood behind Territorial Gov. E. A. Stevenson as he signed the bill. Mr. Brigham addressed 2,000 in Memorial gymnasium, retelling the story of how the University of Idaho was founded before Idaho became a State. He lives in Genesee, Idaho, a small agricultural center only 20 miles from the University.

A full two minutes of applause greeted the pioneer legislator as regents, deans, professors, students, and alumni spontaneously arose and paid respect.

Greetings to 1989

Not only the past, but the future, also, was incorporated into the celebration as a "time capsule" was filled with souvenirs, data, and greetings which will be inspected and read when the capsule is unsealed and opened at the centennial celebration in 1989.

Into the heavy copper box were put such things as the first and the latest Idaho student newspaper, the first and the latest University catalog, early and recent photographs, reminiscences of J. W. Brigham, and greetings from faculty, students, and alumni to those of 50 years hence.

That universities are the embodiment of America's faith in the power of reason, rather than force, was emphasized in the main address by Harrison C. Dale, President of the University. He recalled how American pioneers, wherever they settled, founded educational institutions as soon as they had built homes, ordered civil government, and erected churches.

"There are forces in the world today that distrust universities," he declared, "because colleges and universities are dangerous institutions in a world that is ruled by force, instead of reason."

American universities, he indicated, should rededicate themselves to the educational ideals expressed by Emerson in his famous Phi Beta Kappa address of 1837: "Colleges have their indispensable office—to teach elements. But they can only highly serve when they aim not to drill, but to create, when they gather from far every ray of various genius to their hospitable halls, and ov the concentrated fires, set the hearts of their youth on flame."

Achievement Alone Counts

Many of the social and economic ills today, Mr. Dale ventured, are traceable to the notion that endeavor, "no matter how barren or how fruitless in results, is just as much deserving of recognition and reward as achievement itself.

"Sometimes I wonder if we recognize how deep is our indebtedness to athletics, where 'pretty nears' do not count. Games are won by crossing goal lines and tossing baskets, and if the other team is quicker or stronger, if the men are huskier or taller or better trained, to them goes the palm of victory. It was so in those pioneer days of this institution's infancy. It must again be so in the half century that lies ahead."

In listing an "honor roll" of pioneers who contributed most to building the University, Dr. C. J. Brosnan, professor of history, paid tribute to J. H. Forney, Acting President in 1889-92, and to Franklin B. Gault, who was President when the University actually opened for classwork. Mr. Gault, years later, gave this description of the opening in October, 1892:

"The University opened in the unfurnished and unfinished wing of the main building, which stood in the midst of a plowed field—with a faculty of one professor and the President, without a student of college grade, and with about 30 students in the preparatory school. Some of the prep students were barely able to write their names."

During the first year, 133 students matriculated, but only six were of college grade. In 1892, the University graduated its first senior class of four students. Two of those first graduates are A. P. Adair of Long Island, N. Y., and Florence Corbet Johnston of Portland, Ore.

A capable young attorney from Boise delivered the first commencement address; he was William Edgar Borah.

Today, the University of Idaho is a foremost institution in the Pacific Northwest, has a faculty of about 250 and an enrollment of almost 3,000. It includes colleges of law, engineering, forestry, mining, agriculture, education, business, and arts and sciences. Its summer session is widely known especially for music and education faculty and curricula. The Southern Branch has its own growing campus at Pocatello in southeastern Idaho.

To illustrate the vision of the University founders in the Territory of Idaho ("84,000 square men in 84,000 square miles"), President Dale quoted the following excerpt from an editorial in the Boise Statesmen, 1889:

"We have about as much use for a University as there is for a fifth wheel of a wagon. The Statesman is opposed to the bill because the movement is premature, not from any sectional considerations. . . .

"Besides, the title 'University' is a misnomer. To erect a building about the size of the public school building of this city, secure a class of instruction equal to that of a third-rate college, and call it a 'University' is only to prove the ridicule of people of sense. As a Territory, we are just creeping into a small bit of prominence. We should not take on too many airs at once."

Woman's Cabinet Active in N. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Although lacking in legal power but having strong political influence, the Sir Walter Cabinet, composed of wives of North Carolina State Officials and General Assemblymen, took action at a regular meeting here in warmly commending the administration of Gov. Clyde R. Hoey.

Presiding was the new Cabinet President, Mrs. Edwin C. Gregory, of Salisbury, wife of State Senator Gregory, daughter of the late United States Senator Lee S. Overman, and granddaughter of the late United States Senator and North Carolina Chief Justice A. S. Merrimon. She was elected to succeed Mrs. W. P. Horton, of Pittsboro, wife of Lieutenant-Governor Horton.

Governor Hoey was chief speaker at a Cabinet meeting, discussing questions of State finance with the women and urging their support for the sales tax, which he declared necessary for raising funds to carry on the State-supported public school system.

Unique in America, the Sir Walter Cabinet is known in North Carolina as "The Fourth House," because of its important part in helping shape State legislation. So far as can be learned here, there is no similar organization in any other State.

It was 21 years ago that this organization was formed, chiefly for social purposes. Mrs. B. H. Griffin, of Raleigh, whose husband owned and operated a hotel here, started it, to help entertain the women that accompanied their Legislator husbands to the State Capital. She is now Honorary President.

Though meeting for purely social reasons at first, it was natural for political questions to come up in the discussions. The women began to study pending bills, to hear authorities explain measures, to tell the General Assembly their opinions and preferences.

Their record proves the fact that they have helped progress of much worth-while legislation. They were responsible for the establishment of Samarcand, State institution for wayward girls; took active parts in behalf of good roads; helped with the State institutions for blind, deaf, feeble-minded, and tubercular patients; and aided with enactment of laws for anti-syphilis campaigns.

They assisted also with the passage of a number of laws affecting women and children, including the 1937 Child Labor Law, acclaimed by Federal officials as a model bill. This was introduced in 1937 by Mrs. E. L. McKee, a Cabinet member, the only woman ever to be a member of the North Carolina Senate.

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The Home Forum

Interlude in French

SAUNTERING along the top deck of the Boston-bound Cape Cod steamer, I came on the plain, heavy-set figure of a man who was leaning over the ship's rail, talking to a small boy.

"*Oui, papa,*" I heard the little lad say. They must be French, I thought. Here's a chance for some conversation. So I moved up to the two figures.

"*Vous-êtes Français?*" I queried in my best Parisian French. Both turned sharply in astonishment. The man reminded me of the peasant type of Breton or Norman farmer: sturdy, bronzed, dressed in Sunday attire, gold watch chain and all. The boy was plump and shy, still well below his teens.

"*Oui,*" said the man in answer to my question. He spoke French in somewhat guttural tones, running words into each other so as to make comprehension difficult. "At least, we are *Canadiens-Français,*" he said. He seemed touched. "You are French?" he asked, his eyes shining with pleasure.

"*Eh bien,*" I replied, "it's not been long since I left my home in Paris. Perhaps you might call me a citizen of the world, as I manage to feel equally at home in France as in America. Have you ever been to France?"

"*Jamais,*" he said with a trace of regret. "Some day, maybe, I shall. But it's only a hope. Still, while we French-Canadians are quite satisfied in our North American home, we keep ever-warm hearts toward France and enjoy meeting people like you, Monsieur, who talk of the country of our ancestors. It's natural, is it not? This, Monsieur," he said, putting his hand on the little lad's shoulder, "is my small son, Jean-Joseph Louis, and I am Wilfred Maurice Quatreau, farmer from near Partneuf in the Province of Quebec."

* * *

"BONJOUR, JEAN-JOSEPH," I greeted the plump little fellow. He was at first dumb with shyness. Then I heard the subdued murmurs of a guttural "*bonjour*" and I felt that we were friends.

Papa Quatreau and I then launched into conversation. He spoke many words strange to my ears, using that peculiar intonation of almost pure eighteenth-century French, with its cadenced sing-song and broad roll of the "r's." In turn, I perceived that many a word of my modern French perplexed him. It was a case of today's quick-flowing Parisian language, matched against the French of a bygone era that had lost little of its texture after transplantation to the New World, where it had practically reached the status of a "*pâtois.*" But good will and perseverance on both sides enabled us to meet surprisingly well on a common ground of comprehension. I found, for instance, that many of the basic roots of modern French still had much in common with Canadian-French and we managed to get through such subjects as the Champs-Elysées, the Paris Opéra, the French movie *vedettes* or stars, broadcasting French programs in Canada and so forth.

* * *

FEELING I'D HAD enough after a quarter hour's parley, I excused myself to stroll for'ard. I seated myself in a chair to enjoy quietly the afternoon sun and scan the ever fascinating shores of Boston harbor which were now looming ahead. After a short time had elapsed, I heard a shuffle of feet. It was Papa Quatreau.

"I've been looking all over for you," he said with some emotion. "The rest of my *famille* want to meet you. They're in the back of the ship. Won't you come along and be presented?" No one with a heart could have refused such a sincere request. With eager steps he led me to a group of people whose simple, modest, and sturdy appearance impressed me at once.

"This," said Papa Quatreau, "is Maman Quatreau." Maman, serene and smiling, a shining example of health and commonsense, was in the middle, flanked by three boys on her right and four daughters on the left.

"*Enchanté!*" I exclaimed with special care that the hallmark of Paris continue to characterize my speech. Maman nodded in courteous fashion and gazed upon me with signs of embarrassment. But Papa continued.

"This," he said, "is Marie-Thérèse Emmeline, my oldest girl. And this is Joséphine-Jacqueline, and this Antoinette-Claudette, and this my youngest, Louisette-Virginie." Turning to the boys, he called them one by one, from elder to younger, "Louis-Gaspard, Jules-Henri, and Jean-Joseph Louis whom you already know."

During the ceremony, the group hardly moved; but, as each name was called, a sort of embarrassed tremor identified its owner as he or she tried to murmur a greeting loud enough for me to hear.

* * *

NOW THE WHOLE Quatreau family had their eyes riveted on me with looks of such eager expectancy that I, in turn, felt the pangs of embarrassment. I felt they were counting on some word from me, something that would evoke the France they cherished as an ancestral land, but which time and an ocean had made inaccessible to them. So I tried to make them a little speech with embroidered phrases about the French kings, what present-day France owed them and how the Third Republic was still carrying on their best traditions.

By the time I had finished my impromptu oration, we were already tying up to Foster's Wharf. So the little episode ended abruptly with hand-shakes all around and a chorus of "au revoir's."

* * *

TO THIS DAY, I do not believe the brave-hearted Wilfred Maurice Quatreau and his extensive family have ever suspected I was a New England Yankee, who had merely acquired the knack of speaking fluent French by reason of early schooling and long years of residence and work in France.

NORTON WEBB

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A RIVER SCENE: *A Painting by Philip de Koninck*

PHILIP DE KONINCK was a pupil of Rembrandt. He painted both portraits and landscapes. The latter not only represent Dutch scenery in a facile, accurate manner, but they are also imbued with the sentiment of the painter.

Dutch painting of the seventeenth century is notable for the well-developed technique used in depicting landscapes and scenes of daily life in Holland.

Finding Flowers in the Wilderness

HERE where we turned east the going was grotesquely difficult, littered with boulders and whip-corded with scrub. For some time we managed either to push aside the boulders or to climb them; but the scrub would have none of us; if the camels had accepted its immunity what right had we to challenge it? We tried two or three times to induce Mustapha to desist, lest we find ourselves impaled on a rock or corded up in the scrub. But the light of battle was in his eyes. At the heart of this primordial litter he saw a golden oasis of soft sand shaded over with a thicket of broom. He extracted from tyre, from engine, from axle, their ultimate iota of discipline and service. Grrr! went the rocks one moment. Hush! Hush! Hush! went the sand the moment after. I have never known such swansdown sand.

Hassan spread out a rug under the tallest bush of broom. Mohammed got busy with our lunch. . . . We were in a pocket of the hills protected from the north and from winds. Somewhere under the evening-primrose sand a secret trickle of water flowed from Ain Kadeis, where once Israel had slaked its thirst. It was fresh. It was spring. There were flowers. There was a low-growing, four-petalled . . . yellow flower winking up from the sand it pretended to be and was not. There was a plant the men called *mekhnan,* a sort of amber-yellow groundsel growing on a thick cactusy stalk.

Lucas was some fifty yards afield eastward. Jim some fifty yards afield westward. "A crocus!" cried one. "A daisy!" cried the other. We suddenly lost our heads. We forgot Ain Kadeis and Moses and Israel. We remembered only spring, and flowers. Excepting for a single purple and yellow nightshade under a rust-red cliff in the wadi Sidre, we had seen no flowers in the wilderness till now. We were like three nostrils twitching, scenting out a quarry. Nose close to ground we slid from point to flowery point. The three Sudanese stared open-mouthed at us for a full half-minute, a thing they had been too courteous to do before, and then went on with their duties, a little preoccupied, perhaps a little alarmed.

"Is this grass?" I cried. "Is it a corkscrew? Is it green hair?" It looked like all of those, rolling round itself its treble strands. Jim scored with a four-petalled purple star with a yellow centre, Lucas with more crocuses, blue and purply-blue.

We ate lunch but were more aware of the minute guests we entertained than the food we were eating: a solemn tribe of ants who were levering off to their larders crumbs of cheese as high as houses; two beetles who had a long conversation about a spider who swung at the end of his thread and merely looked on. Then we turned from our guests to the desert that had bred them, the desert that had first seemed an empty page, and then developed characters under our eyes as we stared at it, like secret writing held up before a lamp. Desert? It was populous as the city itself. Here was the track of a fox once and again muffled by the smother of his tail; here was the track of a lizard with the tail dragged clear behind it, and, before it, the mark of the splay feet. This was the track of a Bedu boy with one sandal; here a bird had delicately passed, here a scarab had trundled away.—LOUIS GOLDING, in "In the Steps of Moses the Lawgiver," (London: Rich & Cowan. New York: Macmillan.)

The Secret

THAT winter Captain Jared wasn't seen
So often, and we talked a lot about
The matter, wondered what it all could mean,
What mystery was there to ferret out.
Something was brewing, which set tongues
a-clack;
We missed his yarns of sailing ships, the way
He had of bringing spicy cargoes back
From China Seas, Gibraltar, and Bombay.

When curiosity could bear no more,
The Captain calmly took his place again
Beside the stove at Fifield's Hardware Store,
With news that made the whole enigma
plain—
There on his mantelshelf she stood, white-prowed
And graceful as a gull—*The Flying Cloud!*

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

On the Apple Farm

PLOVER were the birds of the place, more everpresent than the mockingbird although it was heard among the hedges from early spring until frost came. They wreathed the place with their swift homely cries and flew among the frozen days of midwinter as well as through the mild warmth of spring. Over Journeyman's orchard they circled about the scarecrow that had been placed above the cherry trees and the raspberry shrubs. . . .

His orchard, house, and garden dominated the west side of the Glen road. His house was old and strong, built of logs covered with clapboards. His house alone faced the river; he was the one being in the entire Glen who kept the river in his thought. . . .

His wife Josie called home her fowls by crying "chick-a chick-a chick-a chick-a" in a mild voice that went only a little way beyond her barnyard. Her neighbor on the left assembled straying hens by beating on an old tin pan. The sound of this went over the entire Glen. Or the neighbor across the road, Anne Bowers, screamed a great rhythmic cry, "Chee-ah-kee," which was repeated again and again until the last chick of her flock came running home. Hearing the musical thunder of Mrs. Jones's barnyard and the great and prolonged operatic musical outburst from the Bowers hencoops, Journeyman would gently prod up his wife's cry, from his orchard seat, chuckling and saying across the high fence that divided his domain from her chicken pens, "You'll never get a chick out of that, Josie. Old Tabby Jones's tin pan and Anne Bowers with her grand opera get all the chickens at homing time." Josie was very well satisfied, however, with what came to her from the village roadway or the neighboring fields. She declared mildly that she had never lost a chicken yet. —From "Black Is My Truelove's Hair," by ELIZABETH MADOX ROBERTS. (New York: Viking.)

"Sandhedens Sollys"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

EN GRAA Vintermorgen stirrede en Kvinde ud paa det snedækkede Landskab og udbrød i en ærgerlig Tone: "Hvilket ensomt og trist Syn! Hvad for en sørgelig Dag!" Disse mørke Suggestioner trængte sig i den Grad ind paa hende, at hendes sædvanlige glade Forventninger om en travl, frugtbringende Dag snart svandt bort. Selv hendes Forsøg paa at fuldføre de huslige Pligter og at læse med Forstaaelse i de elskede Bøger, Bibelen og Mary Baker Eddys Skrifter, syntes frugtesløse.

Modløs og rastløs telefonerede hun til en trofast Ven og fik følgende styrkende Svar: "Naar det er mørkt og trist derude, lad os saa fylde os selv med mere Solskin. Der findes ikke noget Vejr, som har Magt til at berøve os vor aandelige Glæde." Hvor hurtigt fordrev ikke denne kærlige Paamindelse den Modløshed, som lige havde insisteret paa at beherske denne Kvindes Tanker! Hun aabnede *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* og læste Mrs Eddys Ord paa Side 162: "Kristen Videnskab bringer Legemet Sandhedens Sollys, som styrker og renser."

Derpaa begyndte hun at tænke og ræsonnere, som Kristen Videnskab lærer os: "Gud er uendelig Sandhed. Den guddommelige Glans af Hans evige Nærvær fylder alt Rum. Mennesket, Guds Genspejling, udstraaler til Fuldkommenhed dette guddommelige Intelligensens, Harmoniens og Glædens Lys. Tom Nedtrykthed er uvirkeligt mentalt Mørke, det formodede Fravær af Sandhed og Kærlighed. Disse Sandheder om sand Væren maa erkendes og demonstreres til alles Gavn. Hun sang en Række af sine Yndlingssalmer fra Kristen Videnskabs Salmebog og fik herved Lyst til at prise Gud for Hans store Godhed og Magt.

Snart fordrev denne rensede og taknemmelige Tænkning "det modløse Sind" (Esajas 61:3); og presserende menneskelige Hverv blev fuldført med en aandelig Lethed, hun i den sidste Tid ikke havde kendt til. Erindringen om denne skønne lærerige Oplevelse har ofte hjulpet hende til hurtigt at bortjage andre onde Suggestioner, som har prøvet paa at skabe og nære Modløshed og Frygt.

Mange lykkelige Mennesker er levende Vidnesbyrd om den Kendsgerning, at den almægtige Sandheds Lys helbreder baade Sygdom og Modløshed. Paa Side 418 i *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Svulster, aabne Saar, Tuberkler, Betændelse, Smerter, Misdannelser i Leddene er vaagne Drømmeskygger, mørke Billeder i den dødelige Tanke, som flygter for Sandhedens Lys." Det er muligt, at en og anden, som endnu ikke i sit eget Liv har bevist Sandhederne i Kristen Videnskab, vil spørge: "Er det muligt, at disse Lidelser ikke har mere Virkelighed end 'vaagne Drømmeskygger'? Jeg er fuldkommen vaagen i dette Øjeblik, og dog volder een eller flere af disse Symptomer mig megen Pine."

En Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskabsmand] sidder inde med det velsignede Privilegium at kunne henvise den spørgende til Beretningen om Guds fuldkomne Skabelse, som findes i første Kapitel af Første Mosebog. Her fastslaas følgende (1. Mosebog 1:31): "Gud saa alt, hvad han havde gjort, og se, det var saare godt." Ud fra denne fuldkomne Præmisse udleder Kristen Videnskab den store Kendsgerning, at alt, hvad der er uligt Gud, det gode, er uvirkeligt, drømmeagtigt; for Gud, guddommeligt Liv, guddommelig Sandhed og Kærlighed, er den eneste Skaber. Mennesket, styret af guddommelig Lov, manifesterer smertefri Væren og Skønheden i stadig aandelig Vækst. Sind, Gud, indeholder ingen Vildfarelse, ingen spøgelseagtige Billeder, som Mennesket kan give Udtryk for. Sandhedens Lys skinner paa alle saakaldte dødelige Drømmere og vækker dem op til Virkeligheden, saa snart de er rede og villige til at tage imod Sandheden. Ingen falsk Stolthedsfornemmelse, genstridige Mentaliteter eller forstyrrende Tvivl kan hindre denne glædebringende Opvaagnen.

Alvorlige Kristen Videnskab-Studerende finder Styrke og Hjælp i Beretningen om Peters vidunderlige Befrielse fra Fængslet, som findes i det tolvte Kapitel i Apostlenes Gerninger. I den afgørende Time, da Herodes' onde Forsæt syntes moden til Udførelse, "sov Peter den Nat imellem to Stridsmænd, bunden med to Lænker. . . . Og se, en Herrens Engel stod der, og et Lys straalede i Fængerummet." Og i Lydighed mod den himmelske Budbringer stod Peter hurtigt op og førtes bort i Sikkerhed. Hvad andet end Lyset og Udfoldelsen af Sandhedens aandelige Idé kunde tilintetgøre Materiens antagne Virkelighed og Ubøjelighed og umuliggøre det dødelige Sinds Hensigter.

Mange, som synes lænket af en materiel Forestilling, trænger til og kan opnaa den klare Kristus-Vision, som tilsikrer Frihed for alle. Kan hænde en nedtrykkende Følelse af Fattigdom og Skuffelser eller et haardnakket Begreb om Sygdom og Synd som en Virkelighed har givet os et mørkt og trist Livssyn. Nogle besværer sig over og kæmper imod den formodede Ret og Magt i nedarvede Smagsretninger, Skikke og Traditioner, som prøver at standse hvert Fremskridt.

Der findes en virkelig Maade, hvorpaa man kan undslippe alle sørgelige og nedtrykkende Forhold, for Gud, som sagde: "Af Mørke skal Lys skinne frem, han har ladet det skinne i vore Hjerter for at bringe Kundskaben om Guds Herlighed paa Kristi Aasyn for Lyset" (Paulus' andet Brev til Korinthierne 4:6) Kristi, Sandhedens, rene Lys, som gav Jesus Kraft til at fuldbyrde sin hellige Livsmission med saa stor Kærlighed, skinner i vore Dage i menneskelig Bevidsthed ved Kristen Videnskabs Lære.

Den sande Forstaaelse af Gud og Menneske lutrer vore Ønsker, tilskynder os til fornuftige Handlinger og leder os ud i Solskinnet, som straaler fra den stedse-nærværende Mulighed, en Rigdom af Sundhed og syndefri Glæde.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

"The sunlight of Truth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE gray winter morning a woman gazed out upon the snow-covered landscape and exclaimed petulantly: "What a lonely scene! What a dreary day!" These gloomy suggestions became so oppressive that her usual joyful expectancy of a busy, fruitful day soon vanished. Even the efforts to complete home duties, and to read understandingly in her beloved books, the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, seemed futile.

Dejected and restless, she telephoned a faithful friend and received the helpful reply: "When it is gloomy without, let us be more sunshiny within. No condition of weather has power to rob us of spiritual joy." How quickly this loving counsel broke the spell of despondency, which had claimed to control the woman's thinking! She opened "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" and read Mrs. Eddy's words on page 162, "Christian Science brings to the body the sunlight of Truth, which invigorates and purifies."

Then she began to reason as Christian Science teaches: God is infinite Truth. The divine effulgence of His eternal presence fills all space. Man, God's reflection, radiates this divine light of intelligence, harmony, and joy, without lapse. Vacuous gloom is unreal mental darkness, the supposititious absence of Truth and Love. These facts of true being are to be realized and demonstrated for the benefit of all. Singing many loved hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal, she was encouraged to praise God for His great goodness and power.

Soon this purified, grateful thinking dispelled "the spirit of heaviness" (Isaiah 61:3); and pressing human tasks were completed with a spiritual buoyancy which she had not felt for some time. The recollection of this beautiful lesson has often helped to exclude promptly other evil suggestions which have claimed to induce and foster dejection and fear.

Great numbers of happy people are living witnesses to the fact that the light of omnipotent Truth heals disease, as well as depression. On page 418 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Tumors, ulcers, tubercles, inflammation, pain, deformed joints, are waking dream-shadows, dark images of mortal thought, which flee before the light of Truth." Perhaps someone who has not yet proved the truths of Christian Science in his own experience may ask: "Is it possible that these afflictive conditions have no more substantiality than waking dream-shadows? I am fully awake now, yet one or more of these symptoms is causing me much distress."

The Christian Scientist has the blessed privilege of turning the inquirer to the record of God's perfect creation, as found in the first chapter of Genesis. Here it is stated (Genesis 1:31), "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." From this perfect premise Christian Science deduces the great fact that all that is unlike God, good, is unreal, dreamlike; for God, divine Life, Truth, and Love, is the only creator. Man, governed by divine law, manifests painless being and the beauty of continuous spiritual growth. Mind, God, includes no error, no ghostly images to be expressed by man. The light of Truth shines upon all so-called mortal dreamers and awakens them to reality when they are ready and willing to accept the truth. No false belief of pride, opposing mentalities, or interposing doubts can prevent this joyous awakening.

Earnest students of Christian Science find a helpful lesson in Peter's marvelous deliverance from prison, as related in the twelfth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. At the crucial hour, when Herod's evil purpose seemed ripe for action, "Peter was sleeping between two soldiers, bound with two chains. . . . And behold, the angel of the Lord came upon him, and a light shined in the prison." Then Peter, obeying the heavenly messenger, rose quickly, and was led forth to safety. What but the light and activity of Truth's spiritual idea could annul the supposed reality and rigidity of matter, and frustrate mortal mind's intent!

Many who are seemingly fettered by some material belief need and can gain the clear vision of the Christ which assures freedom for all. Perhaps a nagging sense of lack, failure, or an adamantine belief in disease and sin as real has given one a gloomy outlook on existence. Some fretfully strain against the supposed right and might of inherited tastes, customs, or traditions, which claim to limit progress.

There is a true way of escape from all regretful or repressive circumstances, for "God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ" (II Corinthians 4:6). The pure light of Christ, Truth, which enabled Jesus to fulfill his holy life purpose so lovingly, is shining today in human consciousness through the teachings of Christian Science.

The true understanding of God and man purifies desire, impels intelligent action, and leads one out into the sunshine of ever-present opportunity, abundant health, and sinless joy.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Silent Season

THIS is the silent season of the year
When we walk lightly over snow, when here
Storm-petals gather softly underfoot.
There is no sign of any crawling root,
Nor hint of moss upon a fallen log—
Only the blue of ice, and the white fog
About our shoulders. Muffled to the chin,
We still can feel the sharpness creeping in.
And there is neither sound of voices hailing
In harvest fields, nor the sidereal trailing
Of streamer-stars across a summer night.
This is the silent season; sound is slight
As any whisper, not the steady hum
Of bees in clover, nor the woodcock's drum
Beating November hills. This quiet place
Is winter's stronghold. Cool against the face
We feel the touch of ever-drifting snow,
Elusive as a world we used to know,
Once here, now gone. This silent season brings
Peace, and a deep communion for all things.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

John Burroughs' Retreats

THE call of the wild in Burroughs' blood, tho not very strong, yet was there, latent, and one might say he never was more than two-thirds domesticated. . . . Not only did he build him a bark-covered study at two or three hundred yards distance from the house at Riverby, but went and built later, between one and two miles distant, and up on a wild craggy height, reached by a road through a hemlock wood, his well-known rustic cottage Slabsides, covered with bark slabs, or "sidings" from the mill. He says he was attracted to the spot by its "seclusion, savageness, and elemental grandeur." . . . In building Slabsides he was following out Carlyle's suggestion of having two houses between which one might alternate, "change sides, like a fish getting fried." As the woodchuck always has several mansions, or retreating holes, so Burroughs tried to get still another retreat for a last stand against the enemy, and another anchor to windward, in the shape of a (to him) very delightful bit of boscaresque land up somewhere on the side of one of the Catskill mountains. But the deal never went through. The owner could give him no clear title.—From "The Real John Burroughs," by WILLIAM SLOANE KENNEDY. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1939

C. I. O. Criticism Is Aimed At Bay State Labor Board

A resolution criticizing the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission is expected to be introduced by prominent labor leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations at the second annual State convention of the C. I. O. opening at Springfield tonight.

The union delegates, representing a claimed membership of more than 130,000 workers, will be asked to protest against some of the rulings of the Commission, possibly its recent decision in favor of the employer in the Gilman Brothers drug firm case.

Some of the delegates' indignation is expected to be voiced in addresses of State officers.

Dissatisfaction with the administration of the State Labor Act, known as the "Baby Wagner Act," has been rife among members of both C. I. O. and American Federation of Labor unions since shortly after the act became effective in 1937. The Act was sponsored by the labor unions.

A resolution "censuring" the Labor Board because of its "weak and unintelligent administration, inexcusable delays and unjust decisions" was adopted at the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Worcester last August, despite the fact two of the three members of the Board were members of the Federation and delegates to the convention.

The A. F. of L. members voted to criticize the Board after hearing a spirited defense from the Board's two union members, Patrick J. Sullivan and Francis M. Curran. The Commission Chairman, Michael F. Phelan, is a Lynn attorney.

A somewhat similar outburst is looked for at the meeting of the rival labor organization in the Hotel Bridgway at Springfield, thus putting both wings of the State labor movement on record as critical of the way an act adopted for their protection has been administered.

The purpose of the act is to ensure the right to collective bargaining and the right to join unions of the workers' choice in intrastate industry. It is intended to match the functions of the Wagner Labor Relations Act in interstate commerce.

Members of the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission were appointed by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

American Week Is Proclaimed

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today proclaimed the period from Abraham Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, through Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, as National American Week when "every American should seriously consider the duties and privileges of citizenship and renew his pledge of allegiance to his country."

The Governor alluded to the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce as sponsoring National American Week with the endorsement of President Roosevelt. It is a time, the Governor said, when the Nation should take stock of its advantages, to be made more cognizant of the fact that "America can be no stronger, no more intelligent, no more just, no more righteous than is the great body of its citizens."

Drive on Billboards Speeded

Firing the first gun in a campaign by towns and cities to obtain local control over billboards, the town of Norwood today won its battle for removal of three billboards on the Providence Turnpike. At the same time the State Division of Outdoor Advertising was confronted with the question as to how the Norwood billboards could have been erected and operated for several months in direct violation of State laws.

Faced with this question, the Division ordered removal of the three objectionable billboards protested against by town officials as being closer to the highway than the law allowed, as constituting traffic hazards, as marring the landscape and as not having State permits printed upon them as stipulated when the boards were applied for.

State officials admitted, however, that they did not know the billboards had been erected in violation of the law, according to William C. Kendrick, Norwood's Town Manager, although the Division of Outdoor Advertising, he said, is supposed to inspect the billboards upon erection.

Under the law, the Division of Outdoor Advertising grants the applications of billboard companies and virtually holds dictatorial powers over the placing of the boards. The law states, however, that in business districts, the signs shall be set back from the road at least 20 feet. The powers of the Division are held in the fact that it virtually designates what are and what are not business and residential districts.

The town of Norwood found that the boards which were required to be set back 20 feet were only three to eight feet back from the highway. And the town would have fought the boards anyway on the issue that the section was not a business district and hence must be set back at least 50 feet from the road. And from this controversy comes the intensified drive of local communities to blast the issue of local control of billboards wide open at legislative sessions this winter.

Several bills are now before the Legislature sponsored by the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association and various other civic organizations, Mr. Kendall concluded.

War Only by Vote of People Urged

Congress is memorialized to consult the people before declaring war in a bill filed by Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware and admitted today by the House Committee on Rules. The petition was put forward by the New England Section, Keep America Out of War Movement.

Specifically, it would prohibit a declaration of war without a referendum, The Rules Committee referred the measure to the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law. Admission of the petition indicates that the Committee considers it of importance, since it was filed after the deadline for filing new bills.

The new measure resembles somewhat the Ludlow Referendum, which was turned down in Congress last year by a vote of 209 to 188.

One-Room Schools in R. I.

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10—The little one-room schoolhouses, which played such an important part in the early development of the Nation's public school system, are still clinging tenaciously along the country's rural frontier. No longer are the little red schoolhouses widely publicized in songs and story. Nevertheless, in countless communities the one-room structures are still serving their purpose for a modern generation of children.

Here in Rhode Island, most densely populated of all the 48 States, 46 one-room schools are operating during the school year just about as they operated 100 years ago. Most of them are painted white, instead of red. Inside, the surroundings look much as they did a century ago, with heat provided by an old-fashioned coal or wood stove and artificial light provided, when necessary, by kerosene lamps.

The State of Rhode Island has taken steps to substitute graded schools for the one-room schools wherever possible. The State pays $100 to town governments for every one-roomer that is abandoned and continues to pay $100 each year thereafter. Under this stimulus many communities have consolidated some of their small schools into one modern school, and provided bus service for children living too far away.

But the frontier has moved back slowly and 46 of these schools remain. Three Rhode Island towns still have nothing but one-room schools. Of the 46, three of them are in Johnston, virtually a suburb of Providence and hardly more than a stone's throw from the busy downtown area.

Most of the one-room schools left today were built a half century or more ago. One recently was destroyed in a fire after serving its community in Exeter continuously for 128 years. It is being rebuilt.

An exception is the handsome little brick structure in West Greenwich—possibly the most modern one-room school in New England. Built in 1936 and donated to the town by a generous taxpayer, it has brick walls, instead of conventional clapboard. Its yard is landscaped with grass and shrubbery and inside it is equipped with electric lights of the latest approved indirect type. It is the only school in the town to boast electricity.

Strange as it seems in this modern age, there are children attending these rural one-room schools in Rhode Island who have never seen a trolley car or an elevator and have never ridden in an automobile. Forty miles away, at most, lies Providence—a City of one-quarter million population—but the lives of these children so far have been bounded geographically by the one-room school, the neighbors' farms, and the crossroads store.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and probably Saturday morning; slightly warmer tonight, with lowest temperature in the lower 30's; moderate to fresh east to southerly winds tonight, becoming westerly during Saturday.

Maine: Snow tonight and probably Saturday morning, warmer tonight and in extreme east portion Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and probably Saturday morning, warmer tonight, colder Saturday night.

Massachusetts and Connecticut: Cloudy with rain in south and rain or snow in north portion tonight and probably in east portion Saturday morning; slightly warmer tonight and colder Saturday night.

Rhode Island: Rain tonight and probably Saturday morning, slightly warmer tonight and colder Saturday night.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southeast winds shifting to south tonight and west on Saturday, weather overcast with rain over south and snow or rain over north portion tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	29	21	New York	32	30
Bermuda	62	56	Norfolk	58	48
Helena	-24	-24	Philadelphia	38	34
Kansas City	6	0	St. Louis	26	26
Los Angeles	64	44	S. Francisco	64	42
Miami	72	72	Washington	48	38

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Jan. 10.
B—Minimum, Jan. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 4:13 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Saturday, 4:40 a. m., height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:30 p. m.

Heading North for Dartmouth Winter Carnival

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Carnival Queen May Be Here

Upper Left: On steps of Boston and Maine Special (left to right) Frank Tomlinson, Maplewood, N. J., and Dartmouth College; Miss Joan Morrison, Exeter, N. H., student at New England School of Art; Miss Dottie Blauvelt, Wellesley, Mass., and Pine Manor Junior College. Inset: Miss Mary Gildea, Belmont, Mass. Right: Miss Lorraine Anderson and Miss Agnes Prior of Malden, Mass.

Lower: Dakin Horn (left) of Staten Island, N. Y., and Nat Sample of Philadelphia shown at work on ice statue in front of Delta Tau Delta fraternity house at Dartmouth College. Statue depicts Eleasar Wheelock, Founder of Dartmouth, on a cart being drawn by an ox.

Christian Work In Orient Told By Ex-Educator

A distinguished Japanese educator, who was obliged to resign as president of a large Japanese university in 1937 because of his opposition to the super-nationalistic views of the Government, is one of a "team" of Christian leaders pledged to international and interdenominational co-operation among Christian churches who are speaking in Boston today.

The "team" consists of delegates of four nationalities and several denominations who attended the third world Christian missionary conference at Madras, India, last December, and who are commencing here a tour of the United States to bring Madras' message of goodwill to this country.

Career Dropped

The Japanese educator is Dr. Hachiro Yuasa, who was President of Doshisha University in Japan from 1934 to 1937.

The son of a well-to-do merchant in Tokyo who had become a Christian, Dr. Yuasa came to the United States, dreaming of a career close to the soil on a California ranch and intending never to return to his native land.

Finding his English inadequate, however, he entered grammar school in Oakland, Calif., at the age of 20 and later enrolled in Kansas State Agricultural College. Here he developed an interest in entomology, as a result of which he pursued this subject until he obtained a Ph. D. at the University of Illinois in 1920.

His love for his native land took Dr. Yuasa back to Japan soon thereafter, however, to teach at the Imperial University at Kyoto and subsequently to become head of the largest Christian University in Japan.

To tell of the slow but steady progress being made by Christianity in the Orient and the continued need for missionaries from the United States, Dr. Yuasa is speaking with the Madras "team" at churches, seminaries, and other institutions today.

He appeared with the other "team" members at a rally of 1,100 Christian leaders of all churches at Old South Church, Boston, last night, at which the Rev. Andrew Richards, President of the Boston Council of Churchs, presided. He will speak at a young people's rally at Old South at 7:30 tonight.

Kennel Club Appeals Wareham Ban on Track

Petition of the Cape Cod Kennel Club to set aside the decision of Wareham, Mass., Selectmen against permitting a dog-racing track to be built in that Town was heard by Judge James J. Ronan of the Massachusetts Supreme Court today.

The Kennel Club explained that Selectmen approved the track on Dec. 23, then rescinded their approval on Feb. 1.

Hearings will be resumed Feb. 14, Judge Ronan announced.

Host of Fair Guests on Way To Dartmouth Winter Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD THE DARTMOUTH SPECIAL OUT OF BOSTON, Feb. 10—With expensive-looking suitcases and week-end bags outnumbering skis and other winter sports equipment 10 to 1, more than 200 girls, guests of Dartmouth undergraduates for the next two days, rolled out of North Station at 9 a. m. today, headed for the snowy hills which will set the stage for the Dartmouth Outing Club's twenty-ninth Annual Winter Carnival.

Keeping pact with the clickety-click of the wheels of the Boston & Maine special was another which left Grand Central Station in New York last night, carrying college girls and other guests from that section. Both specials were scheduled to arrive at Hanover-Norwich Station shortly after noon.

Pungs and cutters annually on this day jockey for positions at the crowded platform with student automobiles old and new. Then up the hill to Hanover and the Dartmouth Campus, where a 37-foot Eleazar Wheelock in ice will be the first of the carnival trappings to astound guests.

Winter Competition

At Dartmouth members of ski teams from McGill, Middlebury, M. I. T., New Hampshire, Amherst, Bowdoin, Norwich, Williams, Harvard, and Yale—even as the fair guests are chugging north—are on the first leg of the two-day program of intercollegiate competition, with the Big Green, winner of the meet last year, favored to win the Carnival title again. Discounting the all-night, nonstop dancing at fraternity houses as a nonathletic, but certainly not a noncompetitive event, the program shows headliners in skiing, ski jumping, ice skating, basketball, hockey, swimming, and fencing.

Around 1,700 guests are expected to attend the Carnival. This afternoon they will tour the campus and view the remarkable pieces of ice sculpture and snow modeling in front of fraternity houses. At 6:50 p. m. students and guests will begin to assemble on the Campus near Robinson Hall.

Red lights and torches will flare and the annual parade will start out Rope Ferry Road to the golf course and Occom Pond, setting of "The Winter Sun." Colored lights will send streamers across the snow and floodlights will silver the pond where skating numbers will take place.

Choosing Carnival Queen

As the girls and their escorts pass through a gateway at the golf course, McClelland Barclay, Paul Sample, and Prof. R. A. Burns will select the Queen's Court from among the girls passing through the gates, and will choose the Queen from this number.

Promptly at 7:30 o'clock will boom out the opening fireworks display, following which Bill Halsey '40 will ski down the hill and dive through a paper hoop. Dick Shaw '39, official commentator over the public-address system, will introduce visiting skiers as they schuss down the hill

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Hearings Planned On Bill to Move Up Auto Tag Date

Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, has announced that he expects a large representation of retail merchants, motorists' organizations, and highway-user groups to appear before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vericles Thursday, Feb. 16, when it hears several bills to change from Jan. 1, to April 1, the date for registering motor vehicles.

This change, the Commissioner believes, would provide an extra $1,000,000 for the highway fund without new taxes. This additional revenue, he explained, would come from the 25 per cent of Massachusetts car owners who do not register their cars on Jan. 1, not because of snow and ice but because of deflated pocketbooks at that time of year.

Gasoline taxes now yield approximately $18,000,000 annually, the Commissioner pointed out, and estimated that the thousands of cars that remain idle the first three months of the year would if they were registered bring in an additional $1,000,000 in gasoline tax revenue.

Commissioner Long said he based his estimates on the experience of 24 states that have adopted deferred registration plans. These states have reported improved retail trade, relief to motorists, and increased tax revenue, he said.

Opposition to the bill in past years has come from the Registry of Motor Vehicles and the insurance companies. Registry officials contend that the change would not bring about any noticeable increase in revenue, and insurance companies oppose it fearing that motorists would be unprotected during the three-month transitional period.

In this year's bill, however, the insurance company opposition is answered in that the plan provides for insurance to cover a 15-month period for the year when the change is made.

Outside Clammers Banned in Quincy

A campaign to keep out-of-town shellfish diggers off Quincy beaches was started today by Chief of Police John J. Avery. In spite of the fact that licenses are granted to residents only, said the Chief, there has been a great influx of diggers—due, he believes, to fake listings of addresses.

Chief Avery said that investigation had revealed that many residents of other communities had persuaded Quincy friends to classify them as roomers, paid a $2 poll tax and thereby fulfilled the requirements for diggers' licenses. A plan is being worked out with Mayor Thomas S. Burgin to control the situation.

Ban on Parking Proposed To Unsnarl Atlantic Ave.

With Boston police and the Boston Chamber of Commerce urging a ban on all parking of pleasure cars in down-town Boston before 10 o'clock a. m., business men along the waterfront today advocated an all-day ban on parking on newly-paved Atlantic Avenue.

Traffic congestion is acute along Atlantic Avenue and adjacent streets, and all sorts of proposals have been advanced for easing the difficulty, including agitation for removal of the elevated structure, and equally vigorous efforts to have the structure converted into an elevated highway.

Since smooth concrete has been laid where rough cobblestones formerly were, the avenue has four lanes of hard surface. The improvement was made by expenditure of a large sum of public money, business men point out, declaring that all the advantages of the better highway will be lost if parking is allowed on the cement paving.

When both sides of the avenue are occupied by parked pleasure cars, truckmen using the highway to make deliveries and to pick up merchandise are forced to stop in another line, tying up traffic many times daily. Heavy traffic using that artery is then forced to slow up and to move to the two lanes under the elevated structure. Thereupon, traffic on streets leading into Atlantic Avenue is slowed up, and so is that on streets running parallel with Atlantic Avenue, for several blocks.

If this thoroughfare is kept clear of parking, except for delivery or pick up, a big traffic problem will have been solved, not only on Atlantic Avenue but perhaps for the entire city, as Lincoln Prescott of the Quincy Cold Storage and Warehouse Company views the situation.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Prescott, "there should be no parking on any part of Atlantic Avenue from South Station to Hanover Street; and a 30-day trial, during which the rule should be strictly enforced by the Traffic Commission and the Boston police, would show the benefits to be of wider scope than merely in that one area."

Community Fund Totals $4,459,742

Closing Greater Boston's 1939 Community Fund drive at a dinner in the Hotel Statler last night, General Chairman Stuart C. Rand stated that the $4,459,742.29 which had been raised was "the largest amount ever raised by any community fund in the United States." It represented 96 per cent of the goal set.

"While the amount realized is high," Mr. Rand stated this morning, "it must be taken into account that there are 20 additional agencies in the Federation for the first time this year. There are still many unmet needs in the community."

Mr. Rand expresse' gratitude to all supporters of the campaign and "heartfelt thanks" to the voluntary solicitors.

'Rainy and Warm' the Forecast

Warm and rainy weather tonight and tomorrow was the prediction of G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureau, today. But, he added reassuringly, "colder weather coming Saturday night and Sunday morning, with temperatures about freezing will probably overcome any tendency toward floods."

The coldest Feb. 10 on record at the bureau was in 1875 when the mercury sank to five below zero. The warmest was in 1894 when it rose to 59 above.

Harvard's Blue Hill Observatory, in the course of its morning radio-telephone chat with marooned fellow-observers on Mt. Washington, learned more about the sudden changes for which New England is famous, as recorded at the summit of the highest northeastern peak.

Yesterday at one o'clock the wind was 112 miles an hour, direction northwest. At seven o'clock it had decreased to 76, same direction, temperature 2 degrees Fahrenheit. At 10 o'clock with the wind only 36 miles an hour, the temperature was 15, and the air surprisingly dry. This morning the wind direction was southeast, 76 miles an hour.

Commenting, Dr. Charles F. Brooks, director of Blue Hill, said that during the early evening when the relatively moist air mass was rising, release of pressure caused it to cool. All of which brought the cooler, dry air mass from above downward to take its place.

Walt Disney Praises Dr. Feild

Praise from Walt Disney for Dr. Robert D. Feild, Assistant Professor of Fine Arts at Harvard, who has suddenly been given a concluding appointment, was contained in a telegram from Mr. Disney which reached Harvard this morning.

"Robert Feild is held in high esteem by our staff of over 300 practical artists," said the wire. "I don't know of a better recommendation, and can only say Harvard's loss will be someone's gain.

Last June Walt Disney came to Harvard to accept an honorary degree. While in Cambridge he met Dr. Feild—who soon after went to Hollywood to study and observe the methods of the Disney animated cartoon studios.

On his return Dr. Feild described Mr. Disney's work as "perhaps the only universal art form in history; it is what I like to call 20th century folk art."

While controversy rages about the termination of his 12-year connection with Harvard, Dr. Feild will give in the Fogg Museum next Thursday the first of four lectures on Disney and the animated cartoon.

Welfare Applicants Show Drop

An encouraging decrease in the number of Massachusetts welfare cases was reported today by Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare. He said there had been a decrease of 800 in new applications for help for January, 1939, compared with the same month a year ago.

At the same time, however, the Commissioner stressed the continued seriousness of the situation, pointing out that the per capita cost of welfare averaged $12 for every man, woman and child in Massachusetts last year.

The Commissioner also today gave a more full explanation of the reorganization he is carrying out in his department to further co-ordinate welfare activity in the State and bring the work to a higher degree of efficiency and economy.

He said that civil service examinations will be given the last of April or the first of May to fill the eight positions needed to bring his executive staff up to the 14 provided for in his new plan.

These new positions, having a total payroll of $40,000 a year are:

Chief Advisor in Social Science: $3,700 to $4,500.

Superintendent of Welfare Field Operations: $3,180 to $3,720.

Head Medical Social Worker, $2,160 to $2,520.

Public Welfare Physicians, $3,600 to $4,320.

Superintendent of Client Resources, $2,160 to $2,520.

Superintendent of Fiscal Management, $3,780 to $4,500.

Home Economist, $2,160 to $2,500.

Welfare Training Instructor, $2,760 to $3,300.

Pork and Poultry Prices Down

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Week-end shoppers today found poultry to be plentiful and somewhat lower in price; lamb reasonable, and pork fully as attractive a buy as in recent weeks.

Capons are offered in the Faneuil Hall area at 39 cents in stalls where the price was 42 cents a week ago. Chickens and fowl are priced in the range of 28 to 31 cents and the chain stores quote them at 25 cents, which is a drop of 2 cents from their figures a week ago. Turkeys range from 25 to 42 cents, depending on weight and grade.

Lamb legs are two cents lower in the Faneuil Hall area, and range from 28 to 30 cents a pound. Chain stores quote the same figure they did last week—25 cents. Pork continues a good buy with low prices prevailing for high quality meat. Loins of fresh New England dressed pork are 25 cents and chops 30 cents, while as low as 17 cents for loins is found in some chain stores.

Beef Prices

Beef prices—enigma to the consuming public—continue as steady as they have for months but market men report a substantially larger movement to market with the possibility of somewhat lower prices within the next few weeks. But shoppers recall that similar indications many months ago failed to bring about any drop of consequence, and, too, when market men found somewhat of a shortage with firmer wholesale prices not long ago, the shopper could still find common cuts at the same figure he had been paying.

In seafood, chilled swordfish and halibut are quoted at 35 cents in the Faneuil Hall market area but chains offer them at less. Choice fresh eastern shoals halibut is usually marked around 60 cents a pound, which is the same figure that some of the stores quote for fresh western salmon. For 40 and 45 cents it is possible to buy fresh eastern halibut. Live lobsters range from 42 to 55 cents a pound and lobster meat holds steady at $1.75 a pound.

Eggs continue in liberal supply and at low price, with Faneuil Hall quotations for native hennery eggs 35 cents a dozen.

Vegetables are plentiful and attractively priced. California or Mexican fresh green peas are down to 18 cents this week end. Wax and lima beans are the same price, green beans 15 cents, and spinach 25 cents a peck.

Beets and carrots are 5 to 8 cents a bunch in Faneuil Hall stalls. Hubbard squash 6 cents a pound and Brussel sprouts are 22 cents a quart. New potatoes are now in from California and are offered at three pounds for 25 cents, the same as Florida potatoes. Maine potatoes are about 31 cents a peck.

Chain stores offer many of the items at less than the Faneuil Hall price levels. And some of the supermarkets that are built on the theory that parking prevents customers patronizing more than one store, are now expanding their lines to include notions. One large market now offers safety pins, common pins, snaps, shoe laces, thread, dish cloths and even fuses, all for two for five cents.

Strawberries continue in liberal supply and at low prices. Faneuil Hall stalls offer them in the range of 15 to 25 cents a pint and most chain stores carry them at a bit less.

Large red bananas are offered in Faneuil Hall market at 60 to 75 cents a dozen, while fancy yellow bananas are offered in some chains at 6 pounds for 25 cents. Rhubarb is offered at two pounds for 25 cents; cooking apples 10 pounds for 25 cents; plums 50 cents a dozen and peaches $1 a dozen.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater with Glenn Wilson and Elsa Tashko. 8:30.

Huntington Chamber Hall—
"The Physician in Spite of Himself," by Molière. Presented by The New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Ferdinand Gravet. 2:05, 6:05, 9:50. Also "Artists and Models Abroad," with Jack Benny and Joan Bennett. 2:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Always in Trouble," with Jane Withers. 2 5:01, 8:11. Also "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young. 3:25, 6:26, 9:40.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:25. "March of Time." 2:40, 4:50, 6:55, 9:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
"They Made Me a Criminal," featuring John Garfield and the "Dead End" kids. Fenway 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Mr. Moto's Last Warning," starring Peter Lorre. Fenway: 2:30, 5:36, 8:30 Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

University—
"Paris Honeymoon," starring Bing Crosby. 3:10, 6:25, 9:45. Also Kay Francis in "Comet Over Broadway." 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Radio—Page 10

R. K. O. Boston—
Jackie Cooper and Edmund Lowe in "Newsboys' Home." 10:30 a. m., 2:30, 6:30, 10:15. Also "There's That Woman Again," with Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce. 12:05, 4:05, 7:50. Stage: Gil Lamb, Gine, Duffen & Lewis, The Gilbert Brothers. 1:25, 5:25, 9:10.

Tremont—
Norma Shearer and Leslie Howard in "Romeo and Juliet." Also "I'll Give a Million," starring Warner Baxter. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"The Miracle of Salt Lake," John Nesbitt's "Passing Parade," "Bird Dogs," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Keith Memorial—
"Gunga Din," with Cary Grant, Victor McLaglen and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also Walt Disney Revue, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7, 9:30.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Submarine Patrol," featuring Richard Greene, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster and George Bancroft. Also Shirley Temple in "Just Around the Corner." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Normandie—
"Shopworn Angel," with Margaret Sullavan. Also "Merrily We Live," with Constance Bennett.

State and Orpheum—
Fredric March and Joan Bennett in "Trade Winds." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7:05, 10:10. State Also "The Strange Case of Dr. Meade," with Jack Holt. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Uptown—
"The Last Warning," with Preston Foster and Frank Jenks. 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Also "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Trans-Lux—
Latest news, "Crime Doesn't Pay," Travel, Music, and Cartoons.

Repertory:
Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer in "Conquest." Also "Dr. Rhythm," with Bing Crosby.

Metropolitan—
"Jesse James," starring Tyrone Power, Henry Fonda and Nancy Kelly. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "While New York Sleeps," with Michael Whalen, Jean Rogers and Chick Chandler. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Scollay and Modern—
"Devil's Island," featuring Boris Karloff. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:55, 5:40, 8:30. Also "Zaza," starring Claudette Colbert, Herbert Marshall and Bert Lahr. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15. Modern: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35.

Exeter—
"Cipher Bureau," with Leon Ames and Joan Woodbury. 2:10, 5, 7:55. Also "Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou and Jack Oakie. 3:40, 6:30, 9:25.

Dance

Jordan Hall—
Dance recital by Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman and their dance group. 8:30.

Other Events

Faelten Hall—
Composers' Forum Laboratory. Program of music by American Composers. 30 Huntington Avenue. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Last in the series of Burton Holmes illustrated lectures. "The New Ireland." 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Gauguin and Van Gogh by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Boston Public Library—
Second in the series of lectures, "Paris vu par un Etranger," with slides. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Arctic Mirage Fooled Peary And So He Charted an Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10 — Why it is that Arctic explorers have reported nonexistent islands through mistaken pictures reflected to them as mirages is explained by Frank Benford of the General Electric Research Laboratory, expert on lighting and allied engineering.

"We have all seen wet spots on an asphalt road that vanish completely when the cars come up to the spot that seemed to be covered with water. That is nothing but a miniature mirage due to the hot air on contact with the heated surface acting like a lens or mirror and giving us a view of the distant sky along a curved line. The mirage takes a grander form over heated desert sands, and there are numerous stories about lakes surrounded by waving palms seen where only scorching sands exist.

"In the polar regions mirages are rather common and a number of explorers have reported land where none existed. Admiral Peary was the victim of a mirage when he reported Crocker Land, and after McMillan had traveled over the site of the phantom island he returned to the spot from which Peary had seen the land and he too saw it loom up in a wholly convincing manner," said Mr. Benford.

The mirage in which objects appear right side up is due to a bending of light rays, while the mirage that inverts objects is caused by a reflecting action, such as a mirror would have, according to Mr. Benford.

A few photographs of mirages have been taken and, although they are not plentiful, they can be photographed because if the mirage can be seen it can be photographed.

Stories of mirages are much easier to find than photographs, however, according to Mr. Benford. The reason may be that because the camera lacks imagination, the picture is less interesting than the view.

WHAT'S HAPPENING!
LISTEN 6:30 TONIGHT IN MASSACHUSETTS
WTAG WNBH WLLH
WNAC Drama & News
WHAS WBRK Yankee Network

Let Kuyler's be your Valentine!
Gift Candy Priced from 60¢ a pound
Kuyler's
146 TREMONT ST.
14 MILK ST., BOSTON

Jump of $1,194,877 In Worcester Costs Largely for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Feb. 10—Relief expenditure was principally responsible for a jump of $1,194,877 in the city's operating costs last year. During the year $3,989,586 was expended for public welfare as compared with $2,942,401 for 1937, an increase of $1,047,167.

Operating costs for 1938 were $18,222,665 as compared with $17,027,788 the previous year.

The increase in relief costs topped all other items including education which for years has ranked first as the highest single expenditure.

Figures are based on the annual report submitted by City Auditor Henry A. Allen.

Quashnet Bridge Approved

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, approved today plans of the Massachusetts Public Works Department for a bridge across Quashnet River near East Falmouth, Mass., to replace a structure demolished by the storm of last September.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Feb. 11

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Dartmouth

(Continued from Page 9)

in collegiate groups to the musical background of "Men of Dartmouth" and "Eleazaer Wheelock."

Vera Hruba, Czecho-Slovakian star, who has won acclaim as Sonja Henie's only rival, and has appeared in leading winter sports shows all over the United States and Europe, will open the skating. Next will be a mysteriously titled skiing act, "John Ledyard's Canoe," after which Alfred Trenkler, ice comic, will appear.

The varied program of skiing and skating that follows will find its climax in the ceremonial of crowning the Carnival Queen.

Then comes the trek back to the campus, to change outdoor costumes for dainty evening dresses and white ties and tails, and all Dartmouth will "swing it" until sun-up and ham and eggs in campus eating cafes.

Connecticut Fund Rescinded by REA

WASHINGTON (AP) — John M. Carmody, Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, rescinded Feb. 10 a $92,000 allotment for construction of transmission lines in Windham County, Conn.

He notified farmers of that County "that neither you or any other group can build power lines in Connecticut without an act of the General Assembly."

He declared "the terms on which the Connecticut Light and Power Company is willing to serve you are among the stiffest in the Union."

The Connecticut Company, he added, "asks you to pay nearly $2,000 a mile to build rural lines although modern rural lines are being built all over the country for well under $1,000 a mile."

Mr. Carmody said that if Windham County farmers could "persuade" the Connecticut General Assembly to enact a law giving them the right to conduct a co-operative electric business, REA funds would be allotted.

Model Railroad on View

The Massachusetts Model Railroad Society, Inc., organized several years ago for the purpose of creating an opportunity for men interested in construction and operation of model locomotives and equipment to meet for the exchange of ideas and plans, will hold its third annual exhibition of a model railroad in action ("The Massachusetts Bay Lines") Feb. 18-25 inclusive at 665 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

Seeking to Link Industry and the Schools

© Bachrach; © Harris & Ewing; By a Staff Photographer

Members of the Boston Trade Channels Council

Upper Row, left to right—Dr. Payson Smith, former State Commissioner of Education; A. Lincoln Filene of William Filene's Sons Company; Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston; Harry Burroughs, President of Newsboys' Foundation; Center Row, left to right—Joseph Lee, Member of Boston School Committee; Prof. James H. Sheldon of Boston University; Lower Row, left to right—Michael F. Widman, N. E. Regional Director of C. I. O.; Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Henry L. Shattuck, Treasurer of Harvard Corporation; Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Plan to Fit Education to Jobs Objective of a Boston Survey

(Continued from Page 1)

among the business and educational leaders of the community and see if they could win some support.

They talked with Henry Shattuck, member of the City Council, former Harvard Treasurer and interested in civil improvement generally. Then they saw A. Lincoln Filene the merchant who is interested in social betterment; likewise F. Gregg Bemis, industrialist.

Meeting with some enthusiasm from these men, it was decided to form a committee, and these men, with Mr. Lee and Professor Sheldon put in about $2,000 of their own money to defray organization costs of the Trade Channels Council.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, formerly a School Committeeman himself, became Honorary Chairman with Mr. Lee as Active Chairman. Professor Sheldon was made Secretary and Harold Whitney of the 20th Century Club Treasurer.

Committee Members

On the committee they named such men as Dr. Karl T. Compton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harry E. Burroughs of the famous Newsboys Foundation, Julia O. Parker of the National Youth Administration, Dr. Payson Smith, former Massachusetts Education Commissioner; Kenneth I. Taylor, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor; Michael Widman, New England Congress of Industrial Organizations Director; Professors Howard E. Wilson, F. T. Spaulding and Arthur W. Holcombe.

Next step was to ask the School Committee to obtain a WPA project to question employers and students. The Committee heartily agreed to this and the Federal Government has just approved the project.

Students will be asked such questions as:

After completing your course in this school do you plan to:

(a) Go to work at once
(b) Continue your education at some higher school
(c) Remain at home
(d) Get married

Employers will be asked, among other questions,

What school training or course do you recommend for the various occupations or jobs in your business?

Give the number and name of occupations that could be filled annually by (a) male and (b) female high school graduates.

As a prelude to the issuance of these questionnaires, 50 of the largest employers in Boston will sit down to dinner in the old Beacon Hill home of the Lee family, now used as headquarters of the Twentieth Century Club, at 3 Joy Street.

Views To Be Sought

As host, Joe Lee will try to get these men talking freely and frankly about their views on present Boston education. If conversation lags, the businessmen may get a little spurring from Professor Sheldon who may ask if present-day employers are like Arkwright, who built the first New England cotton mill, and who preferred to have his workers illiterate so they would not become dissatisfied.

When they react to that one, he might loose his charge that his own careful analysis of the 39 American history texts used in Boston schools disclosed five to be totally inadequate or even prejudicial in presenting the social and economic background of today. One factor in their inadequacy, Professor Sheldon may say, is that some make no mention whatever of the development of organized labor in the United States, while others are unapologetically anti-labor.

Besides promise of co-operation in preparing their questionnaires, Mr. Lee and Professor Sheldon hope to awaken a demand among these civic and business leaders for a modernised education that sends young men and women out into a world they know something about.

If these men are as enthusiastic about the scheme as Joe Lee and the Professor hopes they will be, they will be informed that the Trades Channel Council is now striving to raise a three-year budget of $36,000 with which to carry on studies of the results of the questionnaires and to foster this plan of bringing the modern world into the academic world of the schoolroom.

Vocational Program Urged in Cambridge

The Cambridge School Committee today considered recommendations of Mayor John W. Lyons that a vocational program be established in the High Schools.

Endorsing the work and program of the Cambridge Youth Commission, the Mayor stated his belief that youth must be given the opportunity to establish itself in the business world.

He urged a program to discover demands and opportunities in local industry and the vocational aptitudes of graduates so as to give proper guidance for future careers.

China Group to Meet

The China Group, 200 professional men and women who are interested in the cultural life of China, will meet tonight at 16 Tyler Street, to hear Dr. William Homer Leavitt on "Chinese Art." Macon Cowles, who has spent many years in China, will preside. An invitation is extended to all who are interested in China to join with the Group for dinner and the lecture.

Station WIXAL

For Saturday, Feb. 11

(11.79mc—25.4m)

2:00 p. m.—Good Will Program to Holland: "The Foreign Policy of the United States," Prof. Anton de Haas.
3:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation"
4:00 p. m.—World Youth Speaks: Conducted by Prof. Carlton A. Wheeler, Tufts College.
4:30 p. m.—"Understanding Music."
5:00 p. m.—Saturday Afternoon Variety.

Just their names would fill fifteen pages!

Fifteen solid pages of advertisers' names! That is what the list of 24,544 advertisers using The Christian Science Monitor *in one year* would make if their names were set in 8-point type, one column line to each name, in this fashion:

AAA Home Insulation Co. of N. H.
Abbott Manufacturing Co.
ABC Janitor Supplies, Inc.
ABC Fireproof Warehouses & Fur Depository
Abington Apartments

Twenty-four thousand five hundred forty-four is a lot of advertisers. In the case of The Christian Science Monitor those advertisers are distributed among 31 countries.

This total of 24,544 advertisers in one year is not a mushroom. For ten years the Monitor has been a chosen medium for more than 20,000 advertisers. And these advertisers are business men. They spend a portion of their advertising appropriations for space in The Christian Science Monitor because it is good business for them to do so. They have learned that advertising in the Monitor produces results that can be definitely measured.

More than 21,000 of the Monitor's advertisers are retailers, advertising for local business in a limited area. The balance—2,496—are general, or national, advertisers. Many of these have advertised in the Monitor over a long period of years. All these advertisers have a definite reason for using The Christian Science Monitor, and that reason—dominant, impelling, and satisfying—is the fact that the Monitor produces profitable business for advertisers.

If you are concerned with the advertising of a meritorious product or service, the Monitor offers you something unique. Let us give you the complete story. A request to the nearest Monitor office will bring you the information that you desire.

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A Daily Newspaper for All the Family
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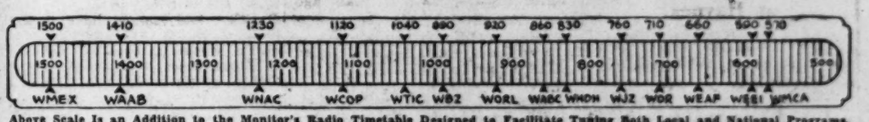
BRANCH OFFICES: New York, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle . . . London, Paris, Geneva

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Chuck Shanks' Orch.	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
7:00 "Drama Time"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	"Vocal Varieties"	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter":	Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim-	Lucille Manners, so-	"People's Quiz Club"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 drama	inal Case Histories"	prano; Ross Graham,	"People's Quiz Club"	"Sweet Music"
8:30 Burns and Allen;	National Lawyers Guild;	baritone; Frank Black's	Frank R. McNinch, FCC	Silver Minstrels"
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	Sec. Harold L. Ickes	Orchestra	Chairman	Johannes Steel
9:00 Orson Welles and	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time": Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:15 Madeleine Carroll	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:30 in Archer's "The	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days":	"Against the Law":	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
9:45 Green Goddess"	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	legal oddities	Shirley Winters, songs
10:00 "Grand Central	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	'Curtain Time": dram-	Dance Orchestra
10:15 Station": drama	Network sports	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	atization	Dance Orchestra
10:30 Penn A. C. Games	Network sports	"Uncle Ezra"	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 Barry Wood, songs	Network sports	"Behind the Headlines"	Red Norvo's Orchestra	"The Monitor's News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; weather; music	News Service	George Olsen's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30 Jimmy Dorsey's	"The Music You Want"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse":	"Day's End"
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	dramatization	"Day's End"

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	'George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecast; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Shopping Service	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"The Band Parade"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 Montana Slim	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Fiddler's Fancy	"Breakfast Club"	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Jimmie and Dick	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Variations	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Six to Sixteen"	"Ranch Boys"; trio	"No School Today";	Studio program	Network speaker
10:15 "Six to Sixteen"	"Swing Serenade"	children's safety show	Studio program	Network speaker
10:30 "Four Corners	Bucknell Glee Club	Movie comment; vocal-	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Theater"	"The Child Grows Up"	ists; orchestra	dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Cincinnati Con-	Program from Moscow;	Interior Decoration	"Collegiate Revue"	"Wild Azalias"
11:15 servatory of Mu-	orchestra; baritone	Dol Brissett's Orch.	"This Wonderful World"	"Wild Azalias"
11:30 sic Orch.; A. von	Weather; music; talk	Mass. State Federation	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Kreisler, cond.	"Four of Us"	of Women's Clubs	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	News; music; "Checker-	'Leaders in Dance Time'	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	board Time"; stocks	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "The Man on the	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Farm"	Home Hour: "Problems	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"Noonday Musicale"
1:00 "The Goofs"	Facing Cotton, Corn,	News Service	University Life, talk	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "The Goofs"	and Wheat Farmers"	"Café Continental"	University Life, talk	"Campus Varieties"
1:30 Moods for Moderns	Thomas Edison Anniv.	Organ, violin recital	Carnegie Tech Sym-	"Campus Varieties"
1:45 Moods for Moderns	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Organ, violin; Opera	phony Orchestra	Short Story Editor
2:00 Dramatization	Thespian Soc'y. Anniv.;	Metropolitan Opera:	"Abe Lincoln, Man of	Interview and recital:
2:15 Dramatization	"Taming of the Shrew"	R. Bonelli, Lily Pons,	Sorrows"; Peter Witt	Erma Frisch, violin
2:30 "Buffalo Presents"	Del Courtney's Orch.	Nino Martini in "The	Intercollegiate Debate:	prodigy
2:45 Veterans' program	Del Courtney's Orch.	Barber of Seville"	Penna. vs. Georgetown	Legion Auxiliary
3:00 The Merrymakers;	Anglo-American Folk	Metropolitan Opera:	"Music Hall" from Lon-	Sport reports
3:15 orchestra	Music; speaker; songs	R. Bonelli, Lily Pons,	don: BBC Variety Or-	Sport reports
3:30 Boy Scout pro-	Al Roth's Orchestra	Nino Martini in "The	chestra, Charles Shad-	Sport reports
3:45 gram; awards	Weather; news	Barber of Seville"	well, conductor	Sport reports
4:00 Charles Paul, or-	Club Matinee; variety	Metropolitan Opera:	Sport comment	Sport reports
4:15 ganist	Club Matinee; variety	R. Bonelli, Lily Pons,	Sport comment	Sport reports
4:30 "Exploring Music";	Club Matinee; variety	Nino Martini in "The	"Gloomchasers"; Elinor	Sport reports
4:45 concert orchestra	Club Matinee; variety	Barber of Seville"	Sherry; orchestra	Sport reports
5:00 "What Price Amer-	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Cosmopolitan Rhythms	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 ica?"; talk; drama	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	"Youth Meets Govern-	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30 The Boston Hour	"Southwestern Stars";	ment"; questions by	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
5:45 The Boston Hour	variety program	high school students	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 L. Noble's Orch.	Dance Revue; news	Marimba Melodies	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	"Dinner Concert"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	Variety Show: Neighbor	News Service	Earl Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 interviews	"Message of Israel"	Boys; chorus; orch.	News commentator	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30 Joe E Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	Senator Arthur Capper	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	Studio speaker	"20th Century Music"	Gypsy Orchestra
8:00 'Johnny Presents';	Senator Robert A. Taft,	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Symphonic Strings"	"Pat Pending"; inven-
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Lincoln"	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch.	Harvard vs. Pennsyl-	tor's program
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	Lincoln Day Dinner:	Fred Waring and His	vania swimming meet	"Jungle Jim"
8:45 questions; answers	Sen. Henry C. Lodge	Pennsylvanians	Harvard vs. Pennsyl-	"Memory Lane"
9:00 "Honolulu Bound";	National Barn Dance:	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	vania swimming meet	"Boy Stories"; dramati-
9:15 comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	Harvard-Pennsylvania	zation
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Russell Byrd's Orch.
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"; comedy	B. A. A. Track Meet	Cowboy songs	B. A. A. Track Meet
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	Dr. Edvard Benes, talk	"Impressions" with	B. A. A. Track Meet
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	chestra: Arturo Tosca-	Quartet; B. A. A. Games	Willie Morris	B. A. A. Track Meet
10:30 L. Reisman's Or.	nini, conductor; Erich	Network program	"American Freedom of	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Opinions"	Leinsdorf and Joseph	B. A. A. Track Meet	Research"; speakers	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	Kahn, piano duo; cho-	News Service	Concert Orchestra	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	rus; commentator	Weather Service	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather; music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Canadian Club of
11:45 Charles Baum's Or.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	Boston Ball

A résumé of week-end radio programs will be found on the Boston Amusements Page

Poultry Business Shows Big Growth In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 10—The magnitude to which the poultry business has grown in New Hampshire in recent years was brought out during the Eighth Egg and Baby Chick Show here yesterday and today.

A few years ago there was no commercial poultry business in New Hampshire to speak of. Small flocks were owned by most farmers, but no one was specializing in the field.

The group gathered here for the Chick Show represents an industry that is doing a $10,000,000-a-year business in New Hampshire today. The poultry population of mature birds is placed at 1,350,000. Unquestionably there has been a decrease in the number of small flocks as poultry raising has become big business, with flocks ranging in size from 100 to 20,000 birds. During this period of rapidly expanded efforts in the poultry business there has been the development of a new breed, New Hampshire Reds.

On exhibition at the Show are displays of 12,000 eggs, 7,300 baby chicks, 110 turkey poults, as well as 50 commercial exhibits.

H. F. Sargent of Plymouth won the highest honor among the poultry-men by taking the Grand Sweepstakes Loving Cup for the highest score in the Chick and Egg Division. Second honors went to Andrew Christie of Kingston, who won the Cup in 1936.

Thirty-five Concord retail stores took part in an egg display contest. The West End Grocery took first honors.

Not only have the members of the State Poultry Growers Association joined hands to solve breeding and laying problems, but they control the Derry Egg Auction, through which their eggs are marketed. They have found that the offering for sale of a large supply of eggs at a certain point stimulates buying interest so that top prices may be received.

Only 18 More Days to SAVE 20%

Only till February 28 can you enjoy this exceptional 20% CLEANSING DISCOUNT on Garments and Household Furnishings. So Act Now! Get that Saving! The More You Send—The More You Save!

Howes Launderers

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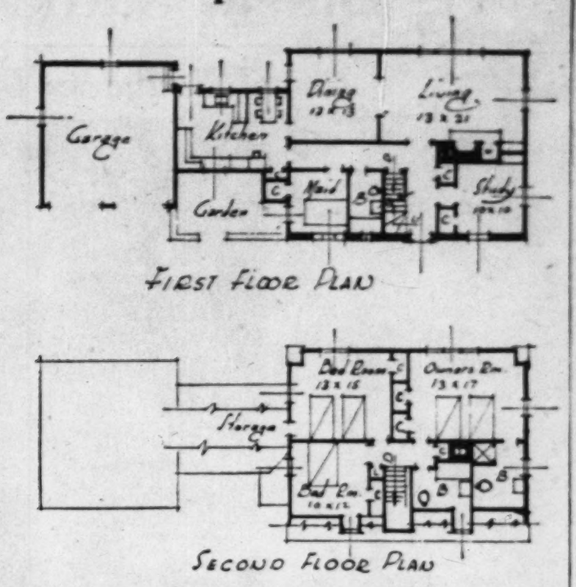
Traditional New England Charm Proves Popular



Its Design Won National Contest

Pictured above is winner in the recent Life Magazine contest, now under construction at the Chestnut Hill Development of Homer T. Brown in Brookline. Designed by Royal Barry Wills, the home has a strictly Colonial charm. Photos show front and rear views, upper left and bottom respectively. The different appearance is caused by sharp sloping of the land from front to rear.

Move Opposed For Defenses On Border of Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 10 (AP)—Establishment of air bases at Portland and Eastport might result in strained relations with Canada over the present boundary agreement and add danger to Maine in time of war, the Legislative Committee on Federal Relations heard yesterday. Mrs. Ernest Marstaller of Brunswick, opposing a memorial to Congress favoring establishment of the air bases, said:

"Since it is military bases and strategic cities which are generally the objectives of invading air forces, I would be opposed to bringing this added danger to the State of Maine." Noting that an air base would mean long range guns at Eastport, she further said:

"We are near the international boundary of this country and Canada. We have an agreement with Canada about fortifications along the boundary. Do we want to be the ones to start a line of fortifications along that boundary? Maine is a vacation land. Do we wish to advertise it as America's point of attack?"

Representative James J. Butler of Waterville, sponsor of the memorial, told the Committee that he thought the air bases "would be a good thing." The memorial declared that Maine is the nearest point of attack in case of invasion by a foreign air force.

Somerville Ends Evening Court

Somerville's evening court session for probationers, first to be established in this State 16 years ago, was discontinued today because of a sharp decline in the number of cases involved, according to officials.

Established in 1922 by the late Judge Malcolm E. Sturtevant, the Night Probation Court frequently accommodated up to 200 persons who otherwise would have been required to take time off from employment.

Under the new arrangement, those affected have been informed in notices they may report any day by making arrangements in advance.

Several courts in other sections of the State adopted the idea.

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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Feb. 14th Valentine's Day Is Coming

Place Orders at Brattle Square Florist

29 Brattle St. Tro. 9839

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Coalie Black says:

Plenty of Winter Ahead

Be Prepared!

NONANTUM COAL CO.

68 Mt. Auburn St. Mid. 0081

Boston Is to See in Spring National Prize Winning House

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Homer T. Brown, sponsor of the Chestnut Hill high-grade home community on the Worcester Turnpike in Brookline, has a big surprise in store this spring for families in the $5,000 to $6,000 income brackets.

No later than next June, perhaps earlier, Mr. Brown expects to complete construction on the Colonial home that Royal Barry Wills designed for Life Magazine and which has become the most popular in that magazine's nation-wide home popularity contest in which eight of the best known architects in the country were represented.

This will be New England's introduction to a popular house that is also under construction in San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Paterson, N. J.; Milwaukee, Cleveland, Washington, Minneapolis, Baltimore and Seattle. And rumors have it that Robert Montgomery, motion picture star, is planning to use this design for a new home he will build this spring on five acres of land at Martha's Vineyard given to him by James Cagney.

Typically New England

Various types of architecture were represented in the Life contest. But the public at large favored the Wills colonial home, a type of architecture that is traditionally New England.

In designing the original Life home, Mr. Wills was given the name of a family in Minneapolis supposed to be typical of the $5,000 to $6,000 a year class. The family's design for living was described to the architect as well as the site upon which it wished to build a home. Hence, the original home was designed to meet the specifications of one family.

In reproducing this home for the Chestnut Hill development, the architect necessarily made a few changes to fit the house into the local background. But basically, the design is the same as the original with the living room and dining room away from the street. Entering the front hall, the visitor obtains a clear view through the living room to the rear yard, an interesting and unusual arrangement.

For Family of Four

The home is planned for two adults and two children. Diamond-paned windows and a garage attached to the main house by an ell are features characteristic of New England. The front is of white-washed brick with white-painted clapboards for sides and rear. Shutters will be green and the shingled roof a natural gray. There will be a tiny, sheltered garden with a low wall in the jog between house and garage.

On the first floor at the front, there will be a study and a bedroom which may be used as a guest or maid's room. Large casement windows overlook the garden out of the living and dining rooms. The kitchen and breakfast room are in the ell. Second floor has three bedrooms with ample closet space. There are two baths upstairs and one down.

Jordan Marsh Company is co-operating with the builders and will furnish the home for exhibition purposes.

New Film Theater

The Park Square Building in Boston is to hold a theater.

Closing of a lease is reported by the Park Square Building, Inc., for a long term of years to The Telepix Corporation for a considerable area of the shops in the arcade of the building with an entrance on St. James Avenue.

Work has already started to transform this part of the building into a theater with a strikingly different exterior and interior design. This theater will be known as The Telepix Cinema, presenting a program of News and Short Features. One of the modern features will be theater chairs that actually rock. It will be thoroughly air-conditioned.

Even Woods Glow

When night descends upon Walden Woods, the 50-acre, Greenwich, Conn., estate of Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, former Federal Radio Commissioner, little 5-watt lamps are automatically switched on in various "dark spots" about the estate to burn throughout the night until daylight turns them off.

Just as regularly as the stars, the lights come on when dusk falls, near to bedroom and bathroom doors, in hallways, at entrance doors and over the stable clock. They are controlled by an electric-eye relay. Light rays falling on sensitive caesium in the photocell cause this metal to emit electrons which work the switch. The withdrawal of light has a similar effect in turning on the lights.

Dr. Caldwell explodes the fallacy of high costs, explaining that the six night lights burning from dusk to daylight cost no more than ½ of a cent for the entire half-dozen. And the home-owners move about after dark so conveniently that Dr. Caldwell wonders why "night lights" of this type are not made a feature of every modern home.

Largest in World

Fresh from an investigation of New York's apartment house properties, to which have been recently added such outstanding projects as Thorneycroft Homes at Ninety-ninth and 102th Streets, Riverdale Park in the Bronx and Castle Village soaring above the Hudson River near the George Washington Bridge, Amott, Baker & Co. today pointed out that this city still has the largest apartment house in the world, virtually a city in itself, with 1,700 apartments and a population of 4,000 persons.

The prize apartment house is London Terrace, occupying the square block from Ninth to Tenth Avenues and from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth Streets. The magnitude of this apartment city is best seen in the fact that it requires a permanent service staff of 300 persons, has a swimming pool, children's play roof, gymnasium and has a private police force with costumes copied from the famous English Bobbies, who patrol the grounds day and night.

Also located within the apartment building are shops and stores giving professional services almost exclusively to the tenants. At least one established tenant from every state in the Union and from 20 foreign countries were recorded. Shareholders in this cosmopolitan venture are equally diversified, coming from every state, Alaska, Belgium, the Canal Zone, Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Nova Scotia, England, Italy and Mexico.

Price Goes Up

A home that cost $4,000 to build at the 1937 average wage rates and material prices, cost $4,013 to build in January, 1939. By the first of March, the price of the same home will be at least $4,023 and will continue to push upward at the rate of $10 a month throughout the year, according to the family economics Bureau of Minneapolis, through its local New England representatives.

Brown University Study Plan Changed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10 (AP)—Brown University will replace its five-course study plan with a four-course program for bachelors degrees, Vice-President James P. Adams announced last night.

President Henry M. Wriston said the changes were adopted for three reasons—to avoid distraction by too many courses of study; to give students an opportunity to read more widely and deeply in their chosen fields; to enable students to write more and instructors to read and comment more extensively on what is written.

To test the students on all knowledge acquired under the new program, a comprehensive examination will be given at the end of the senior year.

Frozen Fish Holdings Gain; Another Government Subsidy?

Log of the Port of Boston

Holdings of frozen fishery products in the United States are close to 90,700,000 pounds and therefore within 4,000,000 pounds of the peak that was reached in the winter of 1936-37, when the Government came to assistance of the trade by buying 12,000,000 pounds of the frozen fish, for distribution to the needy.

But the New England holdings—25,600,000 pounds — are 9,700,000 pounds less than at the peak. Yet the supply in New England is gaining, and is 1,900,000 pounds greater than at this time last year. The total holdings for the country are 13 per cent ahead of a year ago and 19 per cent larger than the five-year average.

This is disclosed in the first issue of a new periodic current review of fishery market information by the United States Brueau of Fisheries, copies of which have just been received in Boston. The first issue includes data on current marketing aspects of various phases of the fresh, frozen, and canned fish trade, and discussions on such things as: the fisheries of Virginia; retail fish marketing in New York City; New England vessel landings; the Chicago fish market and the soft clam industry in Massachusetts.

The soft clam industry is shown to have increased its yield in 1938, due to improvements in flats made through PWA projects and to the increased numbers of clam diggers.

The new report is to be a monthly affair, under the heading "Fishery Market News" and is to include summaried data secured through the fish market news service, a daily report now issued by agents of the Bureau at Boston, New York, Chicago, and Seattle and soon to be issued at Jacksonville, Fla.

Gain in Motorships

That motorships are gradually displacing steamers in the world's shipping lanes, as being more economical and cleaner, is evidenced by the increase in the number of motorships arriving at the Port of Boston in 1938, from domestic ports. The United States Army engineers state that 1,011 motor vessels came to Boston during the year, against 922 the previous year. Yet the total of all vessels arriving from domestic ports in 1938—4,838—was 418 less than the total arriving during 1937.

Overseas commerce, too, is being handled more and more by motorships, and one line of British freighters from the Far East, facing high insurance rates for using the Suez Canal and Mediterranean route because of the uncertainties of the European situation, have found it possible and profitable to add three days to the voyages and thousands of additional miles of steaming by going around South Africa. This would not be possible if they were coal burners, shipping men declare, excepting at heavy additional costs. But, being motorships, the extra expense is sufficiently moderate to permit a profit of several thousand dollars annually by saving the extra premium on insurance.

Japan Returns to Steam

On the other hand, Japan, which has a merchant marine that has increased substantially in recent years, and is now far more numerous than the vessels under the American flag, has abandoned diesel power for a return to steam turbines on two new superliners about to be built!

These two craft—largest, fastest, and most powerful ever slated for construction in Japan—will measure 720 feet long, 88 feet beam, and 46 feet deep, with accommodations for 220 first-class, 120 second-class, and 550 third-class passengers. The N. Y. K. Line, departing from its practice of using diesel power, will install steam turbines in the new vessels. They are for the California-Orient run and will be built at Nagasaki and Kobe, respectively, each to be 27,700 gross tons, with maximum speed of 24 knots.

Official announcement by the line establishes the fact that the fleet of the N. Y. K. and the K. Y. K. Lines, including vessels in service and under construction, number 163 vessels of 1,056,799 gross tons.

Latvian Service

Regular monthly steamship service direct to Boston from Riga, Latvia; Tallinn, Estonia, and Gdynia, Poland, is planned by the United Maritime, Ltd., first regular steamship service ever operated into the port of Boston by Latvian interests. Six freighters are to be used, the first having arrived at Boston a few days ago, when the Tautmila, flying the flag of Latvia, brought wood pulp and peat moss from Latvia and Estonia to Boston and had wood pulp and cement from those countries and Poland, on board for discharge at New York.

Juvenile Courts Plan Urged

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10 (AP)—Welfare legislation stymied at previous sessions of the General Assembly went unchallenged yesterday at a committee hearing.

Supporters of State-wide Juvenile Courts and an adult probation system under judicial control, their hopes undimmed by the failures of former years, found not a single opponent among the crowd of almost 500 which turned out as the Judiciary Committee considered the proposals.

Most of the proponents favored a measure which would establish a Juvenile Court with a full-time judge at $6,000 a year in each Congressional district and would raise the age limit for juvenile cases from 16 to 18 years.

Judge William M. Harney, former Judge of the Hartford Police Court, criticized the proposal most favored at the hearing and advanced a measure of his own which called for seven courts in the State with the salary of part-time judges ranging from $2,500 to $5,500. His proposal would keep the juvenile age limit at 16.

'Valentine Varieties'

"Valentine Varieties," a lively program of dances, music, and monodramas, will be presented as a benefit performance at the Women's City Club by the Younger Members Group on Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock. The entertainers include Mary Starks, director of The Dance Workshop in Boston, Edith Garrison and John Profit of the Baptiste school of Ballroom Dancing, Marjorie Houser, composer-pianist, and Ruth Moss, member of the staff of the Yankee and Colonial networks.

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Here and There in Shops Of the Boston Retail Area

By Janet Trent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The other day we went through Schraffts. The one down at 356 Boylston Street. We mean we took a tour through the downstairs part, where everything happens. And were we impressed! Really, we felt sort of ashamed or something . . . for that whole place down there, with all the cooking and rush orders going on constantly, was making less fuss and hubbub than is made in our own kitchen every day! And the big refrigerators revealed all the fresh vegetables you get with your meals, and strawberries in February and all that sort of thing!

Their candy counter is at the moment featuring all the tricky little Valentine candies that lend themselves so nicely to the beautiful red satin boxes. Lollypops for Horace with a bright red heart in the center, tiny heart gumdrops, and pink hearts with nice spicy flavors peer up at you. Along with outlines of hearts that turn out to be chocolate peppermints! And as an added incentive to little Ella to get at her arithmetic . . . how about one of Schraffi's red pencils with the little blond girl's head right on the top of it. Wearing a ducky little heart-shaped hat that is held on with a red ribbon. Of course there are a couple of tiny lollypops, and a gold paper cupid tied on besides! But we think Ella would think papa had been more than thoughtful if he brought home something like this for her.

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Valentines Get More Attractive

The Valentine suggestions get more attractive by the year! Well, see for yourself and take a look at Prince Matchabelli's contributions, for instance. His suede purse heart that sells for $1.25, to begin with. It's a weensey crown of perfume that comes in a pastel pink suede heart, and the idea is that it slips into your purse so that whenever you open it up, out comes a nice whiff of your facorite scent. Or, for a matter of $10.50 or so, there's the Valentine Box. It's filled with Duchess of York Eau de Cologne, talc, Abano bath oil, a compact, and a lipstick in the very new fuchsia-tulip shade, and his old Fashioned Bouquet. One of those gifts that would delight even the woman who has everyhing . . . to say nothing of the woman who hasn't! Prince Matchabelli toiletries at Conrad's, Chandler's, C. Crawford Hoolidge's, R. H. Stearns, R. H. White's, Hickson's, and Thayer McNeil's.

♪ ♪ ♪

Those Tinka-Tinka Dresses Are Cute

Of course, we don't know just what the reactions of the schoolteachers would be, though we have our suspicions . . . but those little "Tinka-Tinka" dresses that Filene's carry certainly are cunning. For little Ella, we mean. That is, if she's anywhere from three, on up. They're really a new version of the good old suspender dresses, but the little metal bells that do a beautiful job of tinkling, are right on the straps, where they button onto the skirt. In fact, they are the buttons! The dotted Swiss blouses that come with them have little stand-up ruching at the square neckline, while gay peasant embroidery bands the short sleeves and the neck, and also the two pockets that are on the flared skirt. The skirt material is poplin. And the price of both blouse and skirt, is but $1.95. Very springlike and party-ish.

♪ ♪ ♪

A Twin-Powder Box of Powder

Surely you, along with everybody else who uses Elizabeth Arden's face powders, have often wished you didn't have to buy two whole boxes of powder in order to get that translucent effect. And now we are pleased to report that you don't have to. Because somebody must have whispered all of our thoughts in the lady's ear . . . for she has come out with a twin-powder box of powder, in which rests on one side a supply of her illusion powder for the basic coat of dusting, and then right along side of it a like amount of her Cameo powder. Which they recommend for accenting purposes or something. Whatever it is, though . . . it does the trick. The box sells for $3, and will of course be available at all her counters around town as well as in her Salon on Newbury Street. They'll show you how to put it on if you like; though there's really no trick to the application. The "magic" is in the powder itself. At Filene's, Slattery's, Jordan's and so on.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday Column)

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Galaxy of Star Performers Due at Garden Tomorrow Night—Hockey on Arena Ice

Threat of Records Drawing Full House to B. A. A. Games

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the increasingly apparent threat of records in several special events, New England's track and field enthusiasts await with keen anticipation tomorrow evening the second big indoor meet of the 1938-39 winter season at the Boston Garden—the fiftieth annual B. A. A. Games.

When the committee in charge of arranging this Unicorn program suggests shattered standards in various directions, it is not attempting to sell the public something that does not exist. Unquestionably, the rapidly-approaching Garden carnival features one of the most select entry lists this city has ever been offered, and these B. A. A. meets go back to 1889, when the South Armory was the only available site for indoor running races in this section.

Favorites Return

The card lists the Hollis 600, Lapham 1,000, Hunter Mile, Billings Two Mile, Briggs 50-yard dash, the hurdles, high jump and pole vault, with the suggestion of new meet and even world records in each specialty.

Back in Boston for the second time this winter will be Glenn Cunningham and Don Lash, two of the "big names" of track. The famous Kansan once again goes after the Hunter Mile, while the Indiana police officer, as usual, seeks further honors over the two-mile distance. When these talented men of experience are on the Garden boards, pressed by a classy field, records are always in danger. But critics studied the entry list today and predicted other specialists would push the one and two-mile affairs into the background. They pointed collective fingers at the Hollis 600 and the Lapham 1,000.

Pounding around those rebuilt Garden boards in pursuit of Chuck Hornbostel's world indoor standard of 1m. 11.3s., written in the books back in 1935, will be Harold Cagle, Wesley Wallace, Jim Herbert, Dick Gill, William Fritz and possibly Doug Raymond. Cagle is remembered for his triumph here two weeks ago in the Prout Meet in 1m. 12.6s., and his sensational race before that at New Orleans—site of the Sugar Bowl Games. Wallace, the Fordham flash who ran under handicap here for Prout honors, proved he is at his peak by winning the Millrose 600 last Saturday in 1m. 12.3s.

Herbert has been below the brilliant form he displayed last winter, but is trying for his third straight Hollis victory and figures to come back enough to give Cagle and Wallace a battle. Jim to date has been one of the big disappointments of the indoor campaign. He would like to erase that mark. Fritz, the Canadian, was on the heels of Wallace in the Millrose race. Gill chased Cagle over the finish line in the Prout special. If this field, so closely matched, is unable to lower the Hornbostel record, there seems a strong probability that the time of the former Indiana ace is destined to linger for a long while.

In the Lapham 1,000, John Borican, Leslie MacMitchell, Howard Borck, Ross Bush, Frank Slater, Campell Kane and Don Fleet will aim at the 2m. 10.1s. world indoor standard set up by Glenn Cunningham in 1935. Borican, the latest indoor sensation, negotiated the Prout 1,000-yard run in 2m. 12.6s. two weeks back, and since has broken the world two-thirds-mile record at the Millrose meet. Borck, the Nationalf halfmile titleholder and also the champ at 600 yards, ran third to Borican last Saturday. The man who is likely to push the field to a standard, however, is young MacMitchell, the New York University boy who ran a mile in 4m. 21.7. at the age of 17. New York track men call Leslie the "Cunningham of the future."

The Hunter Mile entry list has an international flavor, with the appearance of Josef Mostert, the Belgian. Cunningham, Chuck Fenske, Gene Venzke, the Rideouts and Archie San Romani, however, seem certain to take the play away from the star who crossed the Atlantic for world honors. Fenske was a disappointment in the Prout mile, but since has pushed Cunningham at New York and is confident that tomorrow night will mark the end of the Kansan's monopoly.

Sprint Entries

The sprints, which never last long enough to suit the crowd, have record possibilities also. The field includes Ben Johnson, Ken Clapp, Frank Zeimetz, Clark Crane, Herbert Thompson and Marty Glickman. Clap is the young Brown favorite who electrified the Prout gathering by beating Zeimetz and Eulace Peacock. Thompson, the Jersey City flier, won the 60-yard Millrose dash in 6.1 seconds, equaling the world indoor mark established last year by Johnson.

Lash's most serious threat in the two-mile will be slim Tommy Deckard, although Gilbert Dodds, the Ashland College one-man track team and Joe McCluskey, will be watched. Lash holds the indoor standard at this specialty, 8m. 58s.

The Boston Garden rafters may get tangled with men like Earl Meadows, Cornie Warmerdam, Dick Ganslen, Howard Jensen and Sumner Gill competing in the pole vault. George Varoff's indoor record of 14ft. 4¾in., made in the 1937 B. A. A. Games, is a lofty standard for the boys to shoot at. Ganslen cleared 14 feet in his first try to annex the Millrose event.

Favorites in the high jump include Dave Albritton, Les Steers and Mel Walker; in the hurdles, Al Tolmich, Roy Staley, Frank Fuller, N. A. Allen, Ed Dugger, Walter Hall, Robin Hartman and Harvard's Fernald. And last, but far from least, is the colorful and carefully-matched relay carnival, which, in the end, may produce more shattered records than all special events combined.

Board Pounders Due Tomorrow Night

By a Staff Photographer

Upper left: Glenn Cunningham and Archie San Romani, who meet in the Hunter Mile.
Upper right: Roy Staley, Californian in the hurdles.
Lower left: Ken Clapp, Brown sprinter entered in the Briggs 50-yard dash.
Lower center: John Borican, the 1,000-yard ace from New Jersey.
Lower right: Tommy Deckard, who again battles Don Lash and others in the two-mile.

Andover-Exeter Sixes in Garden Next Wednesday

One of the oldest prep school hockey rivalries in this country celebrates its 25th anniversary next Wednesday afternoon, when Andover and Exeter meet in their annual affair at the Garden.

The series began back in 1914 and has been played yearly with exception of 1925 when there was no ice available. Out of the 24 games played, Exeter has won 15 and Andover eight, while one game resulted in a tie. Exeter has scored 73 goals and six shut-outs to Andover's 41 goals and two shut-outs.

Although in the past four years, the two teams have split even with two victories apiece. Exeter appears to have the edge for Wednesday's game. So far this season the New Hampshire school boasts a record of 10 wins and only one defeat, as against seven wins, three losses, and two ties for the Massachusetts school. Exeter for the second year in a row won the Northwood Private School Tournament at Lake Placid last December.

The complete Exeter record this year shows victories over Williston, Choate, Nichols, Clark, Melrose, Dartmouth freshmen, Rindge, Yale freshmen, New Hampshire freshmen, and Harvard freshmen, with one loss to St. Paul's School. Andover lists wins over Northwood, Choate, Governor Dummer, St. Mark's, Wilmington, Northeastern freshmen, and Melrose, losses to Nichols, Milton, and Belmont Hill, and a tie with Harvard freshmen and Medford.

Exeter's starting line-up finds Bill Sloane at center, with Ed Brown and Jim Sloane on the wings, Al Reeves and Gus Brown at the points, and Nick Katzenbach in goal. For Andover the array will include Bill Arnold at center, Bob Pelren and Bud Foster on the wings, Capt. Al Foster and Stan Priddy at defense, and Tom Lewis in goal.

For Exeter the two Sloanes are twin brothers and high scorers. Jim has accounted for 11 goals and three assists, while Bill has five goals and one assist. Seven of the squad, including the twins, are headed for Princeton.

G. C.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Feb. 9

National League

Boston 4, New York Rangers 2.
Montreal 5, New York Americans 2.
Chicago 4, Detroit 2.

Tonight's Games

American Association

Tulsa at St. Paul.
Wichita at St. Louis.

Tufts Announces Sport Schedules

Clarence P. Houston, Director of Athletics at Tufts College, has released the schedule of spring sports at Tufts as follows:

Varsity Baseball

April 15—Boston University at Weston; 19—Northeastern at Boston; 22—Lowell Textile; 26—Boston College at Brookline; 29—Bowdoin. May 3—Holy Cross at Worcester; 6—Springfield; 9—Boston College; 12—Mass. State at Amherst; 19—Williams; 20—Boston University; 24—Brown; 27—Northeastern; June 3—Brown at Providence; 10—Harvard at Cambridge; 17—Harvard.

Varsity Track

April 15—Amherst; 22—Northeastern; 29—Boston University at Weston; May 6—Mass. State at Amherst; 13—Eastern Intercollegiate Meet at Worcester; 20—N. E. I. C. Meet at Durham, N. H.; 27—Trinity.

Varsity Tennis

April 22—Bates; 29—Bowdoin; May 3—Colby; 4—Clark at Worcester; 5—Wesleyan at Middletown; 6—Trinity at Hartford; 10—Brown at Providence; 12—Bates at Lewiston; 13—Colby at Waterville; 17—Boston University at Weston; 20—W. P. I. at Worcester.

Varsity Golf

April 21—M. I. T. at Cambridge; 28—Brown at Providence; May 3—Colby; 9—W. P. I.; 15—Boston University at Oakley C. C.; 19-20—New England Intercollegiate Tournament at Oakley C. C.

Varsity Lacrosse

April 19—Harvard at Cambridge; 22—New Hampshire; May 6—Williams; 13—Union at Schenectady; 27—Dartmouth at Hanover.

Tatton Selects N. U. Relay Team For B. A. A. Games

Coach Jerry Tatton held time trials for his Northeastern varsity two-mile relay team yesterday, but after he had examined his stop watch, he found that the four boys who ran in the Prout games two weeks ago had also qualified for the B. A. A. competition tomorrow night at the Garden.

The Husky distance quartet will include the veteran Dave Lockerby, and sophomores Maxwell Stone, Sam Drevitch, and Joe Gallant. These boys ran slightly over eight minutes in the Prout games.

In that first competition the Huskies were second behind Boston College and beat three other rivals. They did not run in the Millrose games last week, although Drevitch and Gallant raced on the mile team. Inasmuch as those two will not be available for the shorter distance, Coach Tatton has reverted to the foursome that ran, Frank Masciantica, Connie Sullivan, Bill MacDonough, and Ducky Holmes.

Around The Hub

Brandt's Green Book

Bill Brandt's annual publication so valuable among members of the Baseball Writers' Association, the National League Green Book, arrived in the office this morning. Included among the 40-odd pages is data on the following: inter-club series from 1900 to the present day; managerial careers since 1876; ancestral derivations of players; lifetime pitching, batting, home run and base stealing records; thumbnail sketches of rookies, and complete rosters of every club in the senior circuit. Although this book is assembled expressly for the scribes, a limited number of copies are available to fans at league headquarters, Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

* * *

The Red Sox yesterday signed Leo Nonnenkamp, Chester Morgan and Stanley Spence, all outfielders, for the coming season. Young Henry Majeski, former Birmingham infielder, affixed his signature to a Bee contract.

* * *

If Lester Patrick is disappointed at the Bruins beating his club 4 to 2 in New York last night, he is justified. The Rangers had been going on high having shutout Americans 7-0, defeated Toronto 4 to 2 in Toronto and tied last Sunday with Toronto 5-5 in New York. Then they rested while the Bruins went through a hard Tuesday game with the Leafs. The Rangers were at full strength and the Bruins were not, the game was on New York ice and Patrick had hoped to reduce the long lead the B's had for first place. They play here Sunday night in a return match.

* * *

Down in Hot Springs, Arkansas, today are Joe Cronin, Lefty Grove, Jack Wilson, Dennis Galehouse and Jimmy Foxx, conditioning for the 1939 Red Sox campaign in the Yankee-ruled American League. The boys will leave there about Feb. 26 for Sarasota.

Satirev Trio to Battle With Harvard's Jayvees

An undefeated Satirev polo trio will meet Harvard's Junior Varsity team Saturday night at the Commonwealth Armory with Satirev defending top position in the indoor league standing.

The Satirev team, consisting of Lieut. Col. Arthur R. Harris, Lyle Phillips, and Joseph F. Poor, is holding an advantageous perch in the league, having defeated the Crimson varsity and the strong Danvers trio.

Colonel Harris, a Harvard faculty professor, has proven a good No. 1 player, and Lyle Phillips at No. 2 is working to raise his two-goal handicap. Joe Poor, Pennsylvania Military Academy star, has, so far this season, been adjudged by tanbark critics as one of the outstanding players of the league.

Jayvees a Problem

The Jayvees, for their part, are problematical. Many impediments have prohibited a better showing for the season—scholastic requirements have played a large part in diverting the attention necessary for a stronger team. Provided they put their regular team on the field Saturday night, they should come through with a better chance of evening up their one defeat in the seeding list.

In the second string, Class B, the Cavalry team will be pitted against Harvard's second Jayvee group for the second game of the evening. The Cavalry team has been making a good showing with two wins and no defeats so far, and the Crimson team should not present any serious obstacles to keep them from tying for first place with Artillery.

Seek Second Place

Harvard's freshmen will make an attempt to come out of the even-rating box of the league standing for Class C in a game with Battery "A." At present both teams have one victory and one defeat checked off, and Saturday night's game should offer a lively spectacle with both teams seeking a berth in second place.

* * *

The Crimson varsity squad is invading Chicago tonight to make its first attack on Yale and give the fans an idea as to which team will stand the better chance in the intercollegiate circuit. Yale has mostly victories trailing in its wake, whereas Harvard is still wearing under a rebuff from Army last week.

Class A

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Satirev	2	0	1.000
Ramblers	2	0	1.000
Harvard	0	2	.000
Danvers	0	1	.000
Harvard J. V.	0	1	.000

Class B

Artillery	3	0	1.000
Cavalry	2	0	1.000
Blue Jays	0	1	.000
Fairview	0	2	.000
Mayfair	0	2	.000

Class C

Blue Hill	2	0	.000
Battery "A"	1	1	.500
Harvard Freshmen	1	1	.500
Newport	1	1	.500
Cossacks	0	2	.000

Terrier Five Takes Long Step

The varsity quintet from Boston University took a long stride toward clinching whatever mythical title there is between the four local colleges, B. U., M. I. T., Northeastern, and Tufts, when it defeated the Jumbos in Medford last night, 50 to 44.

The victory marked the second time this season that the Terriers have tied a muzzle on the Jumbo's snout. Last week they turned the trick at the B. U. gym, 36 to 32. Last night's defeat was the first Tufts has suffered at home since Dartmouth beat them a year ago by the slim margin of one point.

M. I. T., however, cannot be counted out at the present writing. Its record of five wins and only one defeat is the most impressive of the four institutions. B. U. has won six, lost three, Tufts has won six, lost five, while Northeastern has won five, lost eight.

Probably any decision will rest on the B. U.-Tech game next Wednesday at the B. U. gym. So far, both have beaten New Hampshire. The Engineers tripped Harvard and the Terriers lost to the Cambridge boys in the only other common game. It is just possible that any final standing may have to wait until Tech's last game of the season with Tufts, March 1.

The defeat of Tufts last night was extremely disappointing to Coach Arthur Cochran, who fully expected his team to win, especially when it was considered that B. U. was without their regular center, Red Kopecky, and that the Jumbos were at full strength with the return of Capt. Jim Weldon and Fred Jenkins, after being out with injuries. The Terriers, however, completely tied up Charlie Tibbs, Tufts' scoring threat, and the Jumbos seemed lost.

B. U. meets the Colby Mules tonight at its gym at the west end of the Boston Arena. Colby dropped a close game to Northeastern at the "Y" last night, 38 to 36. Russ Lawry, who filled in at center for Kopecky instead of playing his regular forward position and did a creditable job, will be middle-man again tonight. Other B. U. starters will be Capt. Solly Nechtem, a shooting wizard last night with 16 points; George Pantano, Jack Rotman, and Ted Rosenthal.

G. C.

Wisconsin Wins

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—The University of Wisconsin walked off with the championship of the eighth annual National Intercollegiate telegraphic straight rail billiard match, involving 15 universities and colleges throughout the country.

Wisconsin piled up a total of 429 points with Cornell second with 417 and the University of Michigan third with 398. The University of Minnesota served as a clearing house for the results.

Both high individual scores were made by Cornell players—Thomas Smith with 115, and Carlton H. Sheely with 111, John Miller of Wisconsin was third with 109.

Other team totals included Brown, 208; University of Florida, 176.

St. Nick's Here Saturday; Olympics Travel to Canada

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Boston Olympics off on their last trip to Canada, Harvard's varsity sextet commands the hockey spotlight in Boston this week end as it prepares to meet the strong St. Nicholas H. C. of New York at the Arena tomorrow night.

For the Crimson, it will be more than a regular game on the schedule and a stiff work-out for its second half of the Triple I and Quad League seasons. It will be a game in which the Crimson will be facing two of its former players, Fred Moseley and Sam Calloway, both members of the Class of 1936.

Harvard Captains Meet

Spectators and players alike will especially watch the work of Moseley, captain of Harvard his senior year in which the team won 14 out of 20 games, including an 11-to-0 drubbing of Yale. Fred will be playing opposite this season's Harvard captain, Austie Harding, who is fast skating his way into a permanent niche in the Crimson's Hall of Fame.

For the St. Nick's, Moseley will start at center, flanked by Bob Nilon of Clarkson Tech and Bob Cooke of Yale on the wings. Bob Burke, Princeton captain last year, and Blake Shepard of Yale will be at the points, while Tom Stockhausen, another former Eli, will guard the nets.

For Harvard, Harding will center the first line, with his two dependable wings Joe Patrick and Warren Winslow due to see plenty of action. The rest of the starting line-up will be the same as has opened practically every game and finds Charlie Houghton and Win Jameson on defense, and Vin Freedley in goal.

St. Nick's Strong

Harvard will be doing well if it can get by St. Nick's, for the New Yorkers' alternate list is composed of more college stars, many of whom have already seen action against the Crimson in undergraduate days. They are defending champions in their league, and so far this season have won 10, tied one, and lost none in league play. The St. Nick's are aiming at representing the United States in the next Olympics.

Harvard, it should be pointed out, has exceeded expectations this year, and has won Triple I League games from Princeton and Queen's. The Crimson next meets Dartmouth at the Boston Garden Feb. 15, and plays its first game with Yale at New Haven Feb. 17.

* * *

Having had the benefit of a couple of practice sessions, the Olympics take the 4:45 p. m. train from North Station tonight for their last trip to Canada of the current Provincial Hockey League season . . . Saturday they will meet Shawinigan Falls, and Sunday they will play Sherbrooke . . . All the regulars will make the trip except Dick Lewis, who is detained here on business . . . Cliff Thompson, promoted from the Juniors recently, will make his first trip across the border with the O's . . . Joe Lynch, retund defenseman, will also make his first journey of the season . . . Bob Mee, another Junior who has been promoted along with Cliff, was supposed to go along but is staying here for the B. C. Freshman-Hebron game tomorrow . . . Bob plays for the former . . . Next week end sees the first of the exhibition games, with St. John's Beavers from New Brunswick furnishing the opposition . . . Following them will appear the Quebec Aces, Montreal Vics, and Ottawa Senators . . . Shawinigan Falls will appear in exhibition games at the Garden Feb. 22 and 26.

* * *

The Junior Olympics virtually clinched the New England Amateur Hockey League title with a 9-to-5 victory over Brookville at Providence last night. . . . Even without Thompson and Mee in their last two games, they have rolled along to a record of 10 victories and only one defeat in league play. . . . Their next and last league game is March 8 with Providence there.

* * *

M. I. T. dropped its fifth N. E. Intercollegiate League game in a row last night to New Hampshire, 4 to 2. . . . The Engineers have now dropped two games to Boston University and the Wildcats, and one to Northeastern. . . . The hapless Tech boys have been having a rather rocky year altogether. . . . Their record is only one win out of nine games. . . . And now Coach George Owen must do some further scratching to find a replacement for Gerry Grace, who will be out the rest of the season.

Harvard Has Full Schedule

Sixteen Harvard sport teams will be in action tomorrow as Crimson athletes, their mid-year examination period ended, return to active competition. Eight of the teams, the varsity hockey, varsity swimming, varsity and freshman fencing, junior varsity and freshman polo, freshman squash racquets, and varsity track will compete at home.

The varsity swimming team will open its Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League campaign against Pennsylvania in the Harvard Pool at 8:15 p. m. This meet will provide the best competition Harvard has had except for its meet with Brown when the Crimson was beaten for the first time in three years 38-37. The varsity hockey team will play the St. Nicholas Hockey Club at the Arena at 8:30 p. m. The varsity and freshman fencing teams are to meet Brown teams with the freshman competition starting at 2:30 p. m., and the varsity match following. Members of the varsity track squad will compete in the B. A. A. games at the Garden. Additionally the junior varsity polo team will meet Satirev and the freshman polo team will meet Battery A at the Commonwealth Armory. The freshman squash team will play Exeter.

The varsity basketball team will play an Eastern Intercollegiate League game with Dartmouth at Hanover, the second of their home series, Dartmouth having won the first game at Cambridge. The varsity polo team, on a two-day trip, meets Yale at Chicago tonight and will play Cornell at Ithaca tomorrow. The varsity squash team, on a two-day trip, will meet Pennsylvania at Philadelphia today and Princeton at Princeton tomorrow. The varsity wrestling team has a match with Navy at Annapolis.

Pennsylvania, winner in three of its four lual meets and victor over Dartmouth 40-35, will send one of its strongest teams in recent years. The Red and Blue figures to take first in the 50 and 100-yard swims with Paul Williams, its speedy freestyler, who is capable of 24 seconds in the 50 and 54 seconds in the 100. The backstroke race between Bosworth of Harvard and Tolan of Pennsylvania should be close with the Harvard man rated the edge, and James Daugherty, breaststroker, has made better time this season than his Harvard rivals and should be under 2:34.

Harvard's team has been improving steadily and its leading performer to date in addition to Capt. Russ Greenhood in the dive, has been Eric Cutler in the 220 and 440-yard freestyle. The diving competition will be off the high board.

Harvard has entered two relay teams and six individuals in the B. A. A. games. The mile relay will be composed of Don Donahue, Joe Donnelly, Francis King, and Jim Lightbody. The two-mile relay team will be made up of Joe Bradley, Jack McClure, Al Hanlon, and Ros Brayton. Additionally Charles Smith has been entered in the sprints, Mason Fernald in the hurdles, Steve Madey in the pole vault, Bob Partlow in the high jump, Charles Oldfather in 1000-yard run, and Bill Tuttle in the two mile run.

The varsity fencing match will be the second of the season for the Harvard team which opens against Technology at the Harvard fencing room tonight.

Cincinnati Infield Problem

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Bill Terry wasn't telling any secrets the other day when he put his finger on the Cincinnati Reds' infield as the reason the Rhinelanders failed to take the 1938 National League pennant.

Will McKechnie, who can spot such things as well as the next fellow, knew it all the time, and already is taking steps to remedy.

First off, he's working on his third-base problem. For the last four years, the Reds have strung along with Lew Riggs at the hot corner. Lew is one of those fellows who's forever giving promise of blossoming out into a fine, if not great, ball player, but who somehow never quite makes the grade.

Youngsters a Trial

So Will is seriously considering giving a couple of youngsters—Ed Joost, up from Kansas City, and Chuck English, out of Los Angeles—a crack at it. English, particularly, is rated a chance, and the powers that be at the head of the Reds say that although he is better known as a second baseman, he can be moved over to third. If neither of these produce, McKechnie can try Frenchy Bordagaray, a transfer from the Cardinals, who can add speed to any man's ball club.

Over at the second base-shortstop combination, there's another problem for McKechnie. The doings of Billy Myers and Lonnie Frey weren't altogether to the king's taste last summer. He is thinking of making changes there, too, but he's not so set on it as at third.

Of course, there's no difficulty at first base, where Buck McCormick was the loop's leading rookie in '38.

Joost or English

All hands among the Reds' bigwigs figure Joost or English can settle the third-base difficulties between them. English looked particularly impressive in the Coast League last year, hitting 19 homers, batting .303 and driving in 143 runs. He has had previous trials with the White Sox and Giants as well as the Reds. Although only 26, he has been knocking around organized ball since 1932, and has failed to hit below .300 in only one full season.

Joost, although not so heavy with the war-club in his six years of banging around the minors, was a valuable member of Kansas City's Little World Series championship cast last year, hitting for .289 and driving 70 runs home.

Ryder Cup Players Travel Minus Wives

LONDON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The British Professional Golfers' Association has decided that players will not be permitted to take their wives to the United States this year for the Ryder Cup matches.

This is expected to cause another discussion between players and P. G. A. executives. The matches probably will be played in late October or early November at a site to be selected.

Commander R. T. C. Roe, Secretary of the P. G. A., explained: "I have many objections to wives traveling with their husbands to an International match, and as long as I have anything to do with the P. G. A., the rule will be enforced."

Americans were criticized in the 1937 Ryder Cup matches at Southport for bringing their wives to England. It was felt here they distracted the players and often were too conspicuous in the galleries.

Even Walter Hagen and Gene Sarazen criticized other U. S. players for bringing their wives.

Snow Sports

are fun when the equipment is right—and you can depend upon obtaining "right" quality equipment and clothing for sports from the advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor.

Bruins Halt Rangers in New York—U. S. Team in International Hockey Finals—Stead

Hopes of Patrick Dashed As Boston Triumphs 4 to 2

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	25	7	2	95	42	52
Rangers	19	9	4	95	62	42
Americans	14	13	9	85	101	37
Toronto	12	17	6	80	76	30
Chicago	11	18	6	68	84	28
Detroit	11	17	5	65	90	27
Canadiens	8	19	6	69	105	22

Results Feb. 9

Boston 4, Rangers 2.
Chicago 4, Detroit 2.
Canadiens 5, Americans 2.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins merry-go-round goes round and round never stopping whether its star players hop on or off during progress. Last night, minus Dit Clapper, sturdy defenseman, and with three rookies in uniform, the Bruins took their remaining challenger for the National Hockey League lead, the New York Rangers, and beat them in stride, 4 to 2. It was a crushing blow to the hopes of the Patrick clan.

With first place practically clinched it remains now to see which team will be left out of the coming play-offs. Canadiens seem to have the definite edge for this dubious distinction, but last night they prolonged the matter by defeating the New York Americans 5 to 2 in Montreal. Detroit and Chicago, the possible alternates for Canadiens in that cellar position, changed places in the standing when the Hawks topped the Wings 4 to 2 in Chicago last night.

Bruins Have Edge

A capacity house greeted the clash between the Rangers and Bruins and with the results all even at two each so far this season, the New York fans were expectant. The score now reads three victories for Boston and two for Rangers with three games to go. The Bruins have a 10-point lead and the famous "Streamliners" of Lester Patrick, to the Bruins, are just another hockey team.

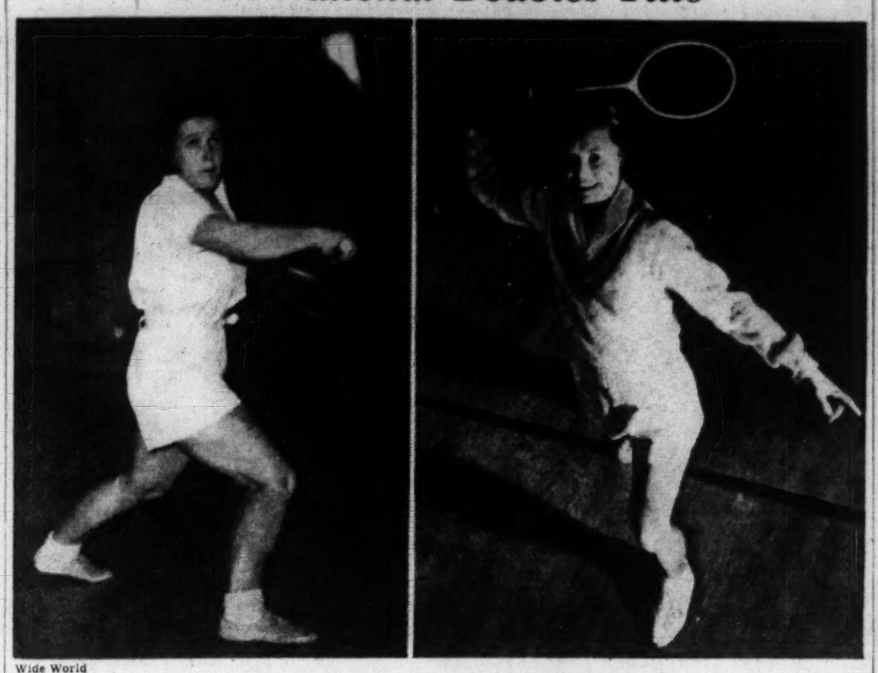
Roy Conacher, youngest brother of the famous Conacher family in pro hockey, provided the thrills of the evening with the performance of the "hat trick" scoring three of the Boston goals. Bill Cowley assisted Conacher in all three with Hollett and Hill helping on one each. The final Boston goal was scored by Bobby Bauer who broke clear and shot into an empty net when Dave Kerr, goalie, had been removed by Patrick for an extra forward. Clint Smith and Alex Shibicky scored the Ranger goals.

Blake On Spree

In Montreal the prospective all-star left winger, Toe Blake, furthered his claim for season honors with four of the five goals. His scoring feat equaled the season record for a single game set by Syl Apps of Toronto several weeks ago on the same ice. The veteran Johnny Gagnon fattened his scoring figures in that he assisted on all four goals scored by Blake. Polly Drouin scored the other Canadien goal, while Wiseman and Chapman counted for Americans.

The Hawks and Wings had met on five other occasions this season and always the Hawks were unable to win. Last night started as usual in that it looked like another Detroit victory, for the visitors tallied twice in the first period on goals by Giesebrecht and Bowman. The Hawks came back with two in the second period, Desilets and Thoms scoring, and then tacked on two more in the final session with Dahlstrom and Thoms registering. Johnny Gottselig, league leading scorer, picked up two assists for the night.

Seek National Doubles Title



Wide World

Zoe Smith (Left) and Mrs. Del Barkhuff

Seattle badminton players who will invade the East this spring, finally winding up their tour in the national championships in New York. Miss Smith holds the Washington State doubles championship with Mrs. Barkhuff. They plan to compete for national honors. Mrs. Barkhuff, who is the United States singles champion, will visit California for the California State championships before starting east.

World Amateur Hockey Tourney Reaches Finals

BASLE, Switzerland, Feb. 10 (AP)—The United States, Canada, Switzerland and Czecho-Slovkia advanced yesterday into the finals of World Amateur Hockey Championships. Each of these teams will play the others three times to determine the championship.

The Americans won their fifth game in six starts yesterday in a 4-to-2 performance against Poland, while the Canadians overwhelmed Germany, 9 to 0, to maintain their undefeated record. They have had only one goal scored against them.

Czecho-Slovakia defeated Great Britain, 2 to 0, to tie Germany in games won and lost, but reached the final because of a greater number of goals scored.

Switzerland won its place in the finals by defeating the United States Wednesday.

In the Americans' contest yesterday George (Pud) Quirk of Providence, R. I., continued to star along with Art Bogue of Detroit.

Quirk combined with Ed Nicholson of Cleveland for the first goal early in the second period and skated though the entire Polish team later for an unassailed marker.

Bogue scored twice in the third period, once unassisted from a difficult angle and again on a pass from Dick Maley of Ridley Park, Penna.

And Talking of . . . Skiing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Mountain Comes to London

LONDON—Thanks to an American gentleman who saw a carload of vegetables being preserved with crushed ice, we have just had a very pleasant little skiing season in London. Bertel Paaske is the gentleman's name, and he is a professional skiing ace. He is also a person of some imagination. For, to him, crushed ice suggested snow and snow suggested skiing. So he suggested skiing on crushed ice and the experiment, as you may recall, was tried out with success in Boston, Mass., in 1936. Hence indoor skiing, as presented in Europe for the first time at Earls Court here this winter. It went down very well indeed, literally and figuratively, just as it did when put on for popular entertainment in the United States.

The whole performance was spectacular, athletic and convincing, but the part that I want to tell you something about in particular is the team match between Oxford and Cambridge, just imagine that an inter-varsity skiing contest within a biscuit's toss of Earls Court Underground Railway Station! The rival Blues, you see, had just returned from doing the genuine thing at gay Sestriere, Italy, and, of course, they welcomed the opportunity of having another cut at one another. Especially in such novel circumstances as were provided by taking part in Act II of "Winter Cavalcade"—on a remarkable synthetic Alp 80 feet high, built upon 15,000 feet of tubular steel scaffolding, and, until the dramatic moment of its revelation, concealed from the audience by half an acre of curtain.

Battle of the Blues

This entirely new Battle of the Blues—though, technically, one should say "Half-Blues" for skiing, I suppose—was divided into two sections. A Slalom race and a jumping contest. And the victory went to Cambridge. With a total, in the Slalom, of 134.8 seconds against 143.4. Each side had five representatives, and the fastest four scored. The jumping was to have been with four men a-side, but a couple of Cambridge skiers were not able to participate, so only two a-side counted. The standard could not truthfully be described as high. But it was all very jolly.

As regards the professionals who formed the cast of the show proper, their standard, of course, was very high. Literally so in the case of Sverre Kolterud, of Norway, whose piece de resistance was to leap clean over a fir-tree placed near an acutely sloping take-off. It looked incredibly hazardous. Kolterud won what is described as the European indoor skiing championship, and he also achieved what is described as a world's indoor ski-jump record, with a leap of 23 meters. Two other Norwegians—Harald Sandvik and Ivar Fossness—did the same thing.

It was really a highly distinguished international skiing company that entertained us. For the promoters had secured the services of, among others, Evelyn Pinching, the British girl who won the world's amateur championship in 1936; Bertel Paaske, U. S. A., Johanna Kolstad, U. S. A., Morton Armundsen, U. S. A., Harald Sarensen, U. S. A., Kitty Kolstad, U. S. A., and Rolf Schiott, U. S. A. It was a splendid object-lesson in style just to watch them come swishing down into the arena. And some of them did a great deal more than that. All the best jumpers were most impressive-looking athletes. Compact, strong, finely balanced.

Night Baseball Is a Spectacle, Says Harridge

SEBRING, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Night baseball makes its bow in the American League this year but President William Harridge sees no threat to the daytime game.

"As far as the majors are concerned, baseball is a daylight, sunshine game," the junior circuit's prexy, here for a month's vacation declared.

Night baseball is here to stay, he granted, but added in the big time, it'll still just be a spectacle.

Two clubs in the American League, Philadelphia and Cleveland, have been given permission to play seven contests under the lights this coming season, one with each visiting club. If any team declines to play at night, the date may be offered to another club but in no event can any team play more than two.

"I believe if it's kept as a spectacle, night baseball will be an attraction," Harridge said. "It it's not overdone and remains a novelty, the clubs ought to benefit.

"A lot of people are employed during the daytime and are unable to attend afternoon games. Night baseball will give them a chance to see a major league ball game."

Harridge doesn't think night games will bother the players.

"With the perfect lighting of today, it will be no hardship," he said.

Results in the coming season will determine whether other American League clubs will take up the night game, Harridge said.

Streatham Loses to Tigers

LONDON, Feb. 10 (CP Cable)—Again defying the British Ice Hockey Association's suspension of three players, Streatham iced a full team last night, but was beaten 7-0 by Brighton Tigers in a National League encounter. Wednesday night Streatham beat Brighton 5-4.

Three Streatham players — Jules Blais, Gorden Day, and Goalie Louis St. Denis—were suspended for two games by the B. I. H. A. as a result of the way they protested a penalty against St. Denis in an earlier game. Despite the order, all three took the ice.

Ab McDonald, Ottawa, got four of Brighton's goals, while Gordon Poirier of Saskatoon accounted for two more and Ottawa's George Green got the other one.

What disciplinary action, if any, will be taken against Streatham has not been decided.

Wembley Lions climbed to a tie in third place with Wembley Monarchs when they beat their stablemates 7-2 in a second game. Paul Rheault of Montreal scored three of Lions' goals, while the Winnipeggers, Cam Shewan, Alex Archer, and Albert Lemay, got one apiece, and so did Archie Stinchombe of Windsor, Ont. Monarchs scorers were Harvey Fraser, Yorkton, Sask., and Montreal's Frank Cadorette.

Ireland vs. England

TWICKENHAM, England, Feb. 10 (CP)—Ireland's Rugby team makes its first appearance in the International series this season in a match against England Saturday. The visitors will rely mainly on seasoned players while England is fielding the "15" that defeated Wales 3-0, Jan. 21.

Although the Irishmen went through last year's tournament without a victory they are confident of making a better showing in the current series. Three men are being "capped" for the first time. C. Murphy, Landsdowne, appears at fullback, and J. Ryan, University College, Dublin, and C. Teehan, University College, Cork come into the forward line.

Last year at Dublin England scored its 37th victory in the series, winning 36-14. The Irish have been successful 17 times since the countries first met in 1875, three contests ending in draws.

Texas Open Field Ready

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 10 (AP)—Only Sam Snead was absent as the greatest field of the '39 winter golf season prepared for the tee-off today in the $5,000 Texas Open—oldest of the big money meets.

National Open Champion Ralph Guldahl hurried in from New Orleans and was ready for the first 18 holes without a practice round.

Galleryites trooped after Harold (Jug) McSpaden, the Winchester, Mass., boy who startled the golf world Wednesday with an amazing 59, 12 shots under par, but he failed to come near his brilliant performance in the pro-amateur event. He shot a 72, one over par.

Curly-thatched John Revolta of Evanston, Ill., long without a major victory, covered the layout in 66, five under par, while the veteran Ed Dudley of Philadelphia, registered a 67.

The twosomes of Mike Murra, Wichita, Kan., pro and Lee Brandt, of San Antonio; Harold Sieg, of Minot, N. D., and Dr. Edgar O'Quinn, of San Antonio, cracked out best-ball 64's to pace the field.

Another veteran trouper, Gene Sarazen, was around in par 71, and looking extremely dangerous with grooved tee shots and fine putting.

One shot behind at 65 in the pro-amateur event were several pairs, including J. A. McComb, Arlington, and Terry O'Daniel, San Antonio; Ky Laffoon, Chicago, and Lorraine Young, San Antonio; Jack Grout, Hershey, Penna., and Royal Hogan, Fort Worth; Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, and Richard Arlen, Hollywood; John Revolta, Evanston, Ill., and Billy Bob Coffey, Fort Worth.

Pro Grid Magnates Re-elect Joe Carr

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—Joe F. Carr of Columbus, Ohio, was re-elected President of the National Professional Football League for a 10-year term yesterday in the opening session of the organization's annual executive meeting.

The football-for-profit magnates wasted little time in deciding to keep Carr in the chair he has occupied since 1921. All in the same motion, they re-elected Carl L. Storck of Dayton, Ohio, Treasurer and Vice-President for another 10 years.

Carr's re-election appeared proof enough that the league has no plans for hiring a "Czar" as has been rumored.

Carr's annual report presented the glad news that attendance figures for 1938 showed a 14 per cent increase over 1937, and that the increase since 1934 was 88 per cent.

Carr also announced the resignation of Ned Irish, New York basketball promotion expert, as Eastern Publicity Director for the league, along with the appointment of Bill Abbott, former Buffalo, N. Y., sports editor as his successor. Irish resigned to devote all his time to his Madison Square Garden basketball program and other promotional ventures.

Although there was plenty of conversation in the trading and selling section, no player deals were announced.

North American Ice Meet Opens

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 10 (AP)—A star-studded field of 157 skaters is gathered here for the opening of the North American Championships today.

Forecasts of cold weather promised a perfect setting for the three-day event, which will be staged on the outdoor Municipal Rink over a track measuring six laps to the mile.

On hand to defend their titles won last year were Vic B. Ronchetti of Chicago, Senior men's champion, and Janet Milne, the Saranac school girl who holds the women's crown.

A sharp duel was expected between Ronchetti and Ken Batholomew, the 18-year-old Minneapolis flash, who outraced a fast field to win the National men's senior title last Sunday at La Crosse, Wis.

Favored competitors for the North American crown now held by Miss Milne were Maddy Horn of Beaver Dam, Wis., National women's champion, and Helen Bahill of Elmhurst, L. I., Middle Atlantic and New York State titleholder.

Seven of the eight members of the 1940 American Olympic squad have entered the meet, including Leo Freisinger, Chicago, runner-up for the National title at La Crosse; George Shimek, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Delbert Lamb, Milwaukee; Chuck Leighton, Minneapolis, and Al Kucera, Bob Heckenbach and Eddie Schroeder, all of Chicago.

Budge 17, Vines 9

DALLAS, Feb. 10 (AP)—Donald Budge came from behind last night to defeat Ellsworth Vines 2—6, 6—3, 7—5 in their professional tennis tour before about 2,000 fans. Vines and Budge came here with Budge holding a decided edge, 16 matches to 9. Budge Wednesday night trimmed Vines 3—6, 8—6, 12—10, at Houston.

Tamulis Signed

NEW YORK (AP)—Vito Tamulis, southpaw pitcher from up Boston way, has signed a contract for service with the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1939. Tamulis won 12 and lost six last year for Brooklyn.

Lake Placid Carnival, Feb. 17-18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Topping the all-star cast of the thirteenth Annual Midwinter Figure Skating Carnival, which will be produced in the Olympic Arena, at Lake Placid, on the evenings of Feb. 17 and 18, will be Hazel Franklin, talented 13-year-old English star of Bournemouth, England.

The diminutive lass completely captivated her audiences in New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Coral Gables, and other rinks where she has appeared since her arrival from England. Her exceptionally fine sense of rhythm gives her perfect co-ordination to execute the most difficult free skating program ever attempted by a figure skater.

Other featured soloists, from the Minto Skating Club, will be Gwynneth Steeves, Joan McNeil, Peter Chance, and Robert Surtees, who will also present a pair with Virginia Keillor.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald B. Cruikshank, who have thrilled both American and Canadian audiences, will feature in a pair skating number.

From the internationally famous Minto Skating Club of Ottawa, who are assisting the Skating Club of Lake Placid, under whose auspices the show is produced, will come 75 skaters who have been rehearsing since early fall. The show is also sponsored by the North Elba Town Board, Willis Wells, Supervisor, as part of the regular winter program.

In 'Swing Time'

Wide World

Hazel Franklin

Little English star who will be featured in the thirteenth annual Mid-winter Figure Skating Carnival, Olympic Arena, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 17 and 18.

Fred Hutchinson Should Listen to Bobby Feller

DELRAY BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Bob Feller stretched himself luxuriously in the sunshine and said he thought maybe he ought not try to give any advice to Fred Hutchinson, the young pitching sensation from Seattle who is coming up to the Detroit Tigers this season under the handicap of a heavy price tag.

The writer had suggested to Bob, who is spending the winter here with his parents and some members of the Cleveland club, that his and Hutchinson's cases were similar, Bob also having jumped feet-first into the big time as a juvenile wonder. We reminded him that he had joined Cleveland only a couple of years ago with, if anything, more fanfare than will attend Hutchinson's advent.

Threw Too Much

"You must have had some unpleasant experiences before you finally got so good toward the close of last season, Bob. Aren't there maybe a few things you could advise Hutchinson not to do?"

"Well," relented the pride of Van Meter, Iowa, "I guess it would be all right if I advised him not to throw the ball around too much when he's not pitching. That was my big trouble at first, wasn't it father?" The proud parent, who taught Feller how to pitch originally, nodded.

"I just liked to throw a baseball," Bob continued, "and I was doing it all the time, giving myself hard warm-ups on days I wasn't pitching. I finally learned to save my arm. But Hutchinson probably knows that already. After all, he won about 25 games last year.

"But he'll find there's a mighty big difference pitching to big leaguers, won't he father?"

"It's like this," Bob said. "The fellows I had been pitching to would bite at my curve outside the plate, especially when I had two strikes on 'em. But these big league batters are mean about that. She's got to be over the plate for them.

Missed Corners

"I've had days when my curve missed the corner by about an inch—not a bit more—and they would know it mighty soor. After a couple of innings the batters wouldn't offer at a curve, even if the count was three-and-two."

Bob grinned wide in recollection. "Another thing that Hutchinson might have to learn. The first season I was bothered when there were runners on first and third. I didn't know what to do. But now it doesn't bother me at all. It's just one of the dozens of little things a pitcher has to learn when he gets in the big leagues.

"Probably the biggest thing Hutchinson will have to learn is not to try too hard. A pitcher either has it on the day he's working, or he doesn't. You either do or you don't, and there's no way of explaining it. I guess I tried too hard on days I didn't have it.

"Hutchinson might do all right from the start without any advice from me. I pitched against him in an exhibition game in Seattle after last season closed and finally beat him—about 9 to 8, I think. He is a big fellow, at least 200 pounds, and he has fine control, but he didn't look very fast the night we played."

Lake Placid Events

Program Highlights

American Olympic tryout bobsled races, Olympic bob run, Two-man, Feb. 10 and 11. Four-man, Feb. 12 and 13. Public riding following races.

Canadian - American amateur hockey series, Olympic Arena, Feb. 11 and 12.

Lake Placid annual Lincoln Birthday open speed skating championships—12 events—and the 1940 American Olympic speed skating team. Mirror Lake Rink, Feb. 13.

Lake Placid Club invitation ski tourney for women (Kate Smith Trophy). Slalom race, Feb. 16. Downhill race, Feb. 17.

Lake Placid figure skating carnival, Olympic Arena, Feb. 17 and 18.

North American two-man bobsled championships, Olympic bob run, Feb. 19. Public riding following races.

Lake Placid Club annual invitation ski tournament for men for Beck, Dunn and Hendrix trophies, Feb. 20 to 22. (Combined tryouts for the selection of the American ski team to enter the 1940 F. I. S. world championships.)

North American four-man bobsled championships, Olympic bob run, Feb. 22. Public riding following races.

Washington's Birthday invitation ski jumping on Intervales Olympic 60-meter Ski Hill under the auspices of the Lake Placid Club.

Open Squash

TORONTO (CP) — Eight top-ranking United States squash racquets players, led by Jack Summers, Boston, will appear in the Canadian open invitation championships here Feb. 18. The tourney marks the first time in Canadian squash competition that professional will have been allowed to play with amateurs.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.	P.C.
Boston Univ.	3	0	25	9	1.000
Boston College	3	1	26	13	.750
Bowdoin	3	1	19	5	.750
New Hampshire	4	3	27	15	.667
Northeastern	4	3	33	28	.571
Middlebury	1	2	5	22	.333
Colby	1	5	13	36	.167
M. I. T.	0	5	12	32	.000

Result Feb. 7
Boston University 16, M. I. T. 1.
Result Feb. 9
New Hampshire 4, M. I. T. 2.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Rollie Hemsley, catcher, traded by the St. Louis Browns to Cleveland Indians for three players and cash.

Five Years Ago

Glenn Cunningham won mile in 4:18.4 in Boston A. A. Meet.

Greenberg Signed At Nominal Raise

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. (AP)—Walter O. Briggs, owner of the Detroit Tigers, says Hank Greenberg, slugging first baseman, has signed his 1939 contract with a "nominal raise in salary."

Briggs declined to name the figure. Greenberg visited Briggs' home to complete the details.

The Tiger office had announced all players would be paid on the basis of their performance last season.

Asked whether that meant Greenberg would have to tie Babe Ruth's home run record of 60 next season to get another raise, Briggs laughed and said:

"I don't know about that but you may be sure Greenberg will be on the field trying as hard as an athlete can."

Greenberg walloped 58 home runs last season.

Women's Gymnastics Dropped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Definite word that women's gymnastics have been dropped from the program of the 1940 Olympic Games at Helsingfors, Finland, has been received by Roy E. Moore of New York, Chairman of the American Olympic Gymnastic Committee.

Women's events were included in the Olympic gymnastic program for the first time at Berlin in 1936 and eight countries, including the United States, were represented by teams of eight contestants.

In view of this promising start, it had been hoped in these interested nations that the addition would become permanent. However, Finland, in line with its policy of "streamlining" the Games as much as possible, decided not to continue the women's competition.

Men's gymnastics, of course, remain an integral part of the Olympic program, being on the compulsory list of traditional sports.

Word now is being awaited by Moore of the outcome of the January meeting in Basle, Switzerland, between the International Gymnastic Federation's Technical Committee and the Finnish Olympic Gymnastic Committee, where the routine of compulsory apparatus exercises to be followed in 1940 was to be outlined.

Once this information is received, the work of training this country's outstanding gymnasts in these compulsory exercises will be organized in various focal points under the direction of Moore and his fellow committeemen. The final tryouts will be held in late June, 1940, shortly before the United States team sails for Helsingfors.

With George Wheeler of Pittsburgh, the National champion; Chester Phillips of Philadelphia; Arthur Pitt of North Bergen, N. J., and Frank Haubold of Union City, N. J., of the 1936 American team still in competition and many other capable veterans and newcomers looking forward to gaining places on the eight-man squad, prospects are considered excellent for a strong showing in gymnastics by the United States in 1940.

Palm Beach Golf Moves to Finals

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 10—Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., and Mrs. William Hockenjos, Jr., of Lake Hoptacong, N. J., meet today in the finals of the Palm Beach Women's Golf Tournament.

Miss Bauer was in command throughout her match yesterday and closed out Mrs. Lillian Zech of Niles Center, Ill., 4 and 3.

Mrs. Hockenjos managed to beat out Shirley Ann Johnson of Chicago, 2 and 1, in a see-saw match.

National Squash Play Under Way

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—The 31st annual United States Squash Racquets Association Tournament began a three-day stand today with action in three classes—the singles, five-man and the veterans, which includes players who are 40 years old.

Germain Glidden will not defend his singles crown, but the two other title holders, Boston in the team event and A. M. Sonnabend of Boston in the veterans class, will be back.

Surface Advances To Tennis Finals

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 10 (AP)—Hal Surface of Kansas City and Charles Hare of England yesterday battered their way into the finals of the International Tennis Tournament.

Hare was forced to three sets to defeat Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., 3—6, 6—2, 7—5, but Surface easily disposed of C. M. Jones of the British team, 6—1, 10—8.

In a nontournament contest, Mary Hardwicke of England defeated Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Boston, 6—4, 6—3.

Washington State Swimming Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash.—Aquatic prospects are looking up at Washington State College this year as the candidates for the swimming team work out daily under the direction of Coach Bill Bond.

Among the leading prospects is a sophomore middle-distance ace, Bob Thornfeldt. He has done little in the past, but is a powerful swimmer and is developing rapidly, according to Bond.

Allan Clarke, who won firsts in both sprint events against Oregon and took second in both short races against Oregon State last year before becoming scholastically ineligible the second semester, is the Cougar hope in the freestyle dashes. Bud Orsie, another sophomore who was ineligible last semester, is a promising dashman.

Jack Francis, breaststroke veteran, was a consistent point-winner last year. Vernon Stoddard, a transfer from Oregon State, is the leading diving candidate following the ineligibility of Paul Callow, outstanding springboard performer of last year.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

George Washington 59, Washington and Jefferson 44.
Duquesne 39, Baltimore 34.
Loyola (Chicago) 58, St. Thomas (Minn.) 36.
Waynesburg 61, West Virginia Wesleyan 26.
John Carroll 43, Toledo 40.
Centenary 38, Louisiana College 33.
Louisiana Tech 39, Loyola (La.) 28.
Boston University 50, Tufts 44.
Montana State 41, Mexico 22.
Wake Forest 59, Washington and Lee 44.
Springfield 47, Hofstra 43.
Tulane 34, Millsaps 26.
Georgia Tech 37, L. S. U. 35.
South Dakota U. 31, So. Dakota State 28.
Florida 38, Florida Southern 24.

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Boston Amusements—Films, Week-End Radio, Plays

New Version of 'Beau Geste' Traced to Chain of Events

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Several matters have conspired—just to show you how the thing is done in Hollywood—to make the remake of "Beau Geste" seem almost inevitable. Many will remember this as one of the really fine Foreign Legion films of the silent era. But not so many, probably, will recall all the details which now fit together to make a sound version possible.

When the silent "Beau Geste" was made, William Le Baron was the head of Paramount studios. Then there was a long period when Mr. Le Baron worked for RKO and other studios. Now he's back at Paramount. That's item number one.

William A. Wellman, who will produce and direct the sound picture, was at the time of the silent version a Paramount director. He didn't direct "Beau Geste," but he did direct "Wings." It made him famous. Now, after a number of years as a Warner Brothers director, a Fox director, and a Selznick director, Mr. Wellman is back on the Paramount lot. That's item number two, because Mr. Wellman believes, and has long believed, that this is one of the greatest adventure stories ever written.

Gary Cooper was not in the original "Beau Geste." If you recall the picture, you may remember that the three leads were played by Ronald Colman, Ralph Forbes, and Neil Hamilton, with good roles given to William Powell (his part in this made him a star) and Noah Beery. Now Cooper, Ray Milland, and Robert Preston will play the three brothers, and J. Carrol Naish and Brian Donlevy will have the Powell and Beery roles. But to get back to Cooper. Shortly after "Beau Geste" was made, Cooper was put into a von Sternberg picture called "Morocco," and in it he played a soldier of the French Foreign Legion. He was a new star at this time; he had achieved that eminence by his notable role in Wellman's "Wings." That's item number three.

Items numbers four, five, and six might be listed as follows: The studio has in young Robert Preston a player it is building toward stardom. It thinks this picture, following close on the heels of "Union Pacific," in which Preston has his first big role, may do the job. Sound gave the opportunity for doing this somewhat closer to the original book than was the case with the silent picture. And the release (and tremendous success) of two rather similar pictures, "Gunga Din" and "Jesse James," practically assures its success before it is even started.

Benny in Hollywood

Jack Benny on the radio may be known as a penny pincher who doesn't tip too much. But Jack Benny in real and studio life is one of the highest paid entertainers the show world has ever known. He is reported to get about $12,000 a week for his radio stint, and he receives about $125,000 a picture from Paramount for his movie work. He is obliged to make at least one picture a year, and this year he is making two. That makes Mr. Benny's income for a year somewhere in the neighborhood of $800,000.

A visit to the Benny set at any time is a study in how to get the most done in the shortest possible time. Mr. Benny is what is known as a "pacer." Between shots on his picture, he paces. But not alone. If the director—in this case Mark Sandrich, who has made so many of the Astaire-Rogers pictures, and who is directing Benny in his current picture, "Man About Town"—is not pacing with him, the script writer is likely to be. And if the script writer isn't along on these rapid back-and-forth walks, Mr. Benny's secretary is, taking endless notes. And when the secretary drops out, there usually are a couple of his radio writers around to join him and prepare the lines for the Sunday night broadcasts. And there's Rochester, too.

Rochester, on the set, isn't quite as much the valet as he is on the radio. Rochester happens to be an actor all on his own. His wishes are deferred to in the matter of timing, and how to top a gag, and the other problems with which actors and radio performers concern themselves.

Scenes Eliminated

It is not generally known that many studios keep a carefully tabulated file of scenes which, for one reason or another, it is necessary to cut out before the picture is released, though they may have been well acted and even of special interest. Thus, at RKO, among some of the most important scenes eliminated from the released picture and carefully filed away in a vault are a scene from "Morning Glory" in which Katharine Hepburn and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., play, in costume, the full balcony scene from Romeo and Juliet; a complete dance sequence from a Wheeler and Woolsey picture called "Hips, Hips, Hooray," running over 500 feet, and considered one of the funniest sequences ever made for one of their pictures.

The reason for their elimination? It is neither censorship nor the fault of the scenes. They were eliminated because a picture on celluloid looks quite different from the same picture in script form. When cutting begins, many sequences spoil the flow of the picture, its timing, and continuity, however excellent the sequences may be in themselves. And when that is the case, they always have to come out.

Madeleine Carroll (Top)

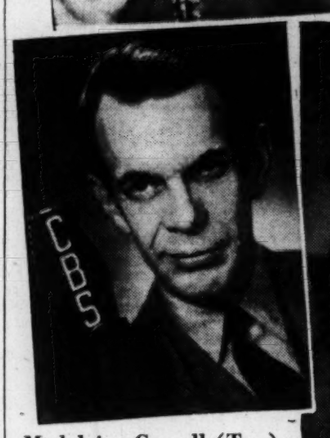
Guest star in "Green Goddess," tonight at 9.

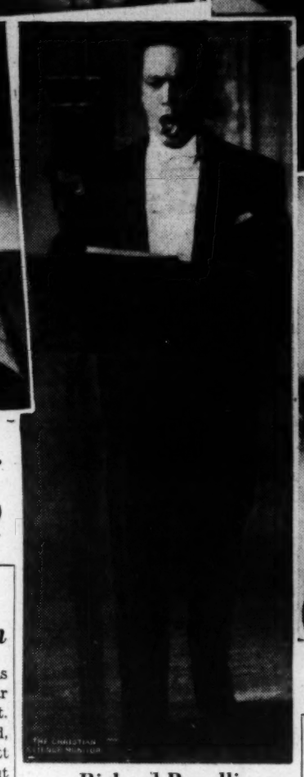
Raymond Massey (Below)

To be heard twice Sunday in Lincoln Day celebrations.

Robert Casadesus

Piano soloist in "Sunday Evening Hour" at 9.





Richard Bonelli

He will sing in "Barber of Seville" broadcast Saturday afternoon.

Andrea Leeds

Co-star with John Garfield in dramatic sketch Sunday evening.

As 'Trade Winds' Cross the Screen

Tay Garnett, who is an ingenious director, went voyaging in the Far East, taking pictures as he went. When he had returned to Hollywood, Fredric March and Joan Bennett set to work in the studio, acting out a story against the backgrounds that he had assembled. The result of their combined labors is now visible at the State and Orpheum in "Trade Winds."

Technically the film is an interesting accomplishment. The opportunity to take its audiences to distant lands and to show them strange places is one of the advantages possessed by the screen. But in the present picture the changes of setting are so many that the effect tends to be episodic. There is hardly enough of any one place to catch the atmosphere before Mr. Garnett and his story are off again on their travels.

The yarn turns on the assignment of two representatives of the San Francisco police to bring back a young woman to face a charge of murder. Mr. March is one of the sleuths, a quick-witted philanderer, whose easy conquests characterize him as much as his skill as a policeman. Ralph Bellamy, his companion, is a plodding plain-clothesman. Miss Bennett, the fugitive, begins her journey as a blonde but becomes a brunette in Hawaii. For a fourth in the journey there is Ann Sothern who as secretary to Mr. March is divided between infatuation for her boss, sympathy for the fugitive, and desire to share in the reward of $100,000.

As might be expected, the super-detective falls in love with his quarry and tries to rescue her from the clutches of the law. When he fails in the rescue, he apparently changes front, brings her back, and collects the reward. But he and Mr. Garnett have a trick in reserve to bring about a happy ending. Dorothy Parker, Alan Campbell, and Frank R. Adams, who wrote the story, have provided some amusing lines and some that verge on double entendre. The second half of the story is better than the first.

"The Strange Case of Dr. Meade," the other film on the bill makes Jack Holt a prominent surgeon, who, in search of a holiday, goes to a remote Southern mountain district where he finds an untutored community which he determines to free from a long-established quack by establishing a clinic of his own. Innoculation, vaccination, and many clinical scenes are emphasized in the development of the narrative. There are some entertaining backwoods characterizations among the secondary parts.—E. F. M.

'Art of Sound' Lectures

The second in a series of seven lectures on the "Development of the Art of Sound" by Mme. Caroline Hudson Alexander and students of the Boston Conservatory of Music will be held tonight in the Music Hall of the Conservatory, 32 The Fenway.

"First Phases of Evolution in Song Singing" will be the title of the Lecture. Students assisting Mme. Alexander will include Miss Helen Squires and Miss Winifred York of Boston, the Misses Eloise Rose and Florence Houle of Brookline and Miss Mary Churchill Reynolds of Providence, R. I. The public is invited.

Movie Directors In Own Pictures

William Wyler, director of "Wuthering Heights," can't resist the urge to act, however unimportant the bit may be. He'll even play an extra as he did in "Wuthering Heights" when he donned the costume of a Yorkshireman and became a walk-on and walk-off squire for perhaps no more than 10 feet of film.

Recently Henry Koster played a scene in one of his pictures so that he might be seen on the screen by his mother back home in Prague. Tay Garnett leaned indolently against a white wall in a sequence for "Trade Winds."

Cecil B. DeMille, it is reported, donned breastplate and helmet for a "Crusades" sequence and wrote himself into one of the train sequences in "Union Pacific." Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur, as a matter of policy, always work themselves into their pictures.

"What Every Woman Wants," vehicle for Francine Larrimore which was seen recently in Boston, has postponed its arrival in Manhattan. It had been scheduled to open there next Tuesday.

'Five Kings' Feb. 27

The première of the Orson Welles production of Shakespearean chronicle plays, "Five Kings," starring Mr. Welles and Burgess Meredith, originally scheduled for the Colonial Theater on Feb. 20, has been deferred until Feb. 27.

According to John Houseman, associate director of the Mercury Theater, the entire production and the company will be in Boston as per schedule, but Mr. Welles has decided to devote a full extra week to dress rehearsals. "We regard the Boston engagement as the official opening of the most elaborate production we have ever attempted and we are determined to make our first performance here not a mere tryout but the formal national opening of 'Five Kings,'" said Mr. Houseman.

The box office of the Colonial will open on Feb. 13, as previously announced.

Miss Draper at Wellesley

Although Ruth Draper's booking for Boston this week was canceled, assurances have been received that she will be able to keep her engagement at Alumnae Hall in Wellesley, Monday evening, and another in Providence on Tuesday.

Ickes Talk, Wagner Novelty, And Lincoln Items Featured

The Week-End Dialer

A talk by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, that will be a "follow-up," he said, to his recent speech on freedom of the press; a drama, "Small Town Editor," honoring William Allen White, and the old thriller, "The Green Goddess," constitute features of tonight's entertainment. Mr. Ickes' speech is at 8:30 (WJZ-WBZ). "First Nighter's" Allen-honoring drama is at 9 (WABC-WEEI), and Orson Welles, with Madeleine Carroll in support, will play the role of the Rajah of Rukh in the "Goddess."

Other dramas tonight:

"Joe Bowers-Indian Hero," story of Paiute chieftain who labored in the cause of friendship between Indians and whites, in "Death Valley Days," WEAF-WNAC, 9:30.

"That Man Lincoln," incidents during the trying year of 1863, in "Curtain Time," WOR-WAAB, 10.

Saturday

The first American radio talk by Edouard Benes, former President of Czecho-Slovakia; a plea by four physicists for the preservation of freedom in the physical sciences; some new music from Russia to Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," and some early, possibly the first, Wagner music, are among the unusual fare programmed for today.

Selected features are as follows:

Talks

Sen. Arthur Capper, Kansas, on special Lincoln program, WOR-WAAB, 7:30; also paraphrase of Gettysburg Address by Dennis Connell.

Dr. Edouard Benes, on "Democracy and Education," from University of Chicago Alumni Club dinner, New York, WEAF-WNAC, 10.

Robert S. Lynd, sociologist-author; Harold C. Urey, chemist; Walter B. Cannon, pathologist; Franz Boas, anthropologist; Sen. Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Wash., for the freedom of research, WOR-WAAB, 10:30.

Serious Music

First American hearing of Tikon Khrennikoff's incidental music to Shakespeare's comedy, "Much Ado About Nothing," by the Orchestra of the All Union Radio Committee, from Moscow, WEAF-WNAC, 12 noon.

Rossini's "Barber of Seville," by Metropolitan Opera Company, with Lily Pons as Rosina, Nino Martini as the Count of Almaviva, Richard Bonelli as Figaro, Gennaro Papi, conductor, WEAF-WNAC, 1:55.

Early chamber score, Adagio for Clarinet and Strings, attributed to Wagner, by Bernard Herrmann and the Columbia Concert Orchestra, in "Exploring Music" period; also "Concertino Lyrico" of Nicholas Miaskowsky, modern Russian composer, WABC-WEEI, 4:30.

Brahms program, by Arturo Toscanini and NBC Symphony Orchestra, including Symphony No. 4, in E minor; the "Liebesllieder" Waltzes, for Piano and Mixed Voices; and the "Academic Festival" Overture, WJZ-WBZ, 10.

Drama

"We Become a Nation," second in a series "What Price America?" conservation program, WABC-WEEI, 5.

Plumbing, a maligned trade, defends itself in "Americans at Work," WABC-WEEI, 7.

"The Bishop's Candlesticks," episode from Hugo's "Les Miserables," in popular music period, WABC-WEEI, 8.

Sunday

Itemized features today:

Variety

Alexander Woollcott in dramatized Lincoln incident; Grace Moore, soprano; youthful two-piano team, scheduled in "Magic Key," WJZ-WBZ, 2.

Raymond Massey reading from Benét's "John Brown's Body"; Billy Rose, impresario; Jane Froman; Andrews Sisters; Clyde Hagar, barker, on "This Is New York," WABC-WEEI, 8.

Drama

Dion Boucicault's "The Octoroon," in "Great Plays" series, WJZ-WBZ, 1.

"The Russian and Polish Immigrant in the United States," in "Americans All-Immigrants All" series, WABC-WEEI, 2.

"Fish After Fish," Alfred Kreymborg "Fable in Verse," WEAF-WNAC, 2:45.

"Freedom, the Living Tradition," a résumé of famous words uttered in its behalf, concluding with a reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address by Charles Laughton, from London, WJZ-WBZ, 4:30.

Mary Jane Barnes, Oklahoma City movie aspirant, to play with Joan Crawford in original story, "Last Flight to Birmingham," in "Gateway to Hollywood" series, WABC-WEEI, 6:30.

"Three Days' March," a story by Laurence Stallings based on his own experiences in Ethiopia, played by Spencer Tracy, Olivia de Havilland, Akim Tamiroff and Billy Gilbert, for Screen Guild Show, WABC-WEEI, 7:30.

"Peter Ibbetson," with Charles Boyer and Virginia Bruce, in "Hollywood Playhouse," WJZ-WBZ, 9.

Serious Music

Second and third movements of Beethoven's Concerto No. 4, by Henrietta Schumann, pianist; "Largo al Factotum," from Rossini's "Barber of Seville," by Robert Weeds, baritone; Richard Strauss's tone poem, "Don Juan"; second and third movements of Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" Symphony, by Music Hall Orchestra, WJZ-WBZ, 12 noon.

Rachmaninoff's Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, No. 3, in D minor, selected by Walter Gieseking, pianist, in New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra period; Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" Overture and Beethoven's Symphony No. 3 (Eroica), programmed by John Barbirolli, WABC-WEEI, 3.

Pro Arte Quartet recital, with Myra Hess, piano soloist, in New Friends of Music concert, WJZ, 6.

Bach's Cantata No. 126 programmed by Alfred Wallenstein in cantata series, WOR-WAAB, 7.

Crusaders March and Return from Webers Concertstück," Ravel's Minuet from Sonatina, Debussy's "Gardens in the Rain" and Chabrier's Scherzo-Valse to be played by Robert Casadesus, French pianist, in Sunday Evening Hour; Purcell's "Trumpet Prelude,' the Andante Cantabile from Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony and excerpts from Brahms' "Liebeslieder" Waltzes, programmed by Wilfred Pelletier conducting the orchestra, WABC-WEEI, 9.

Talks

"What Would Lincoln Think?," considered by T. V. Smith, Congressman; Avery Craven, history professor; Paul M. Angle, librarian, in University of Chicago Round Table, WEAF-WNAC, 12:30.

King Carol of Rumania; Prof. Demetri Gusti, Rumanian Commissioner to New York World's Fair; Budapest Symphony Orchestra, Georges Enesco, conductor, in Rumanian salute to World's Fair, WEAF-WNAC, 1:30.

Raymond Massey to read last scene from play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," with addresses by prominent Legion officials in American Legion tribute to Lincoln, from Springfield, Ill., WABC-WEEI, 2:30.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on "Foreign Relations," WJZ-WBZ, 7.

New Light on a Director

By John D. Beaufort

If a $30,000 advance sale can be trusted, then Joshua Logan, of the Deep South Logans, is about to be represented again by three Broadway hits running at the same time. During the autumn "On Borrowed Time," "I Married an Angel," and "Knickerbocker Holiday" — all of which he directed—were doing business. "On Borrowed Time" closed after a brief tour, but "I Married an Angel" and "Knickerbocker Holiday" are still in New York, ready to provide two thirds of another trio.

Last evening, Dwight Deere Wiman introduced to the Majestic in New York Mr. Logan's latest, "Stars in Your Eyes." This is the happy product J. P. McEvoy, Dorothy Fields, and Arthur Schwartz, in which Jimmy Durante and Ethel Merman are the principal persons.

The Wiman office, which by all rights should be erecting a Maypole for dancing in 48th Street, confides openly that the $30,000 advance buy was an all-time high in Wiman annals. It was also pretty good, they felt, for any musical not arriving in town on the impetus of a long and successful tour. For the fact is that "Stars in Your Eyes" has just come from three weeks of rehearsing and rewriting—audiences were allowed in nightly at 8:30—in New Haven and Boston.

It was en route from Boston that this writer encountered Mr. Logan on the train which was bearing the "Stars in Your Eyes" company to New York rehearsals and last night's opening. Cornered at breakfast in the dining car, Mr. Logan allowed that he had slept four hours in the past four nights and therefore was ready for anything—even an interview.

Worked in Hollywood

One of the more amazing discoveries about Mr. Logan is that "On Borrowed Time" was his first Broadway play. Before that, he had worked out in Hollywood for Walter Wanger and David O. Selznick. He directed a picture for Mr. Wanger, the title of which we never did find out. And he was dialogue director for Mr. Selznick's pretty pastel, "The Garden of Allah."

It naturally follows from his Hollywood experience that Mr. Logan was just the man for "Stars in Your Eyes," which tells a humorous fantasy of Hollywood. Mr. Logan thinks that, barring musical comedy embellishments, it is a fairly accurate portrayal.

"We didn't want to show Hollywood as a stupid place," said loyal Mr. Logan, "because we don't believe it is stupid. But it is fantastic. It is the sort of place where a girl might live in a prop box on a set, or where story conferences are quite unbelievable."

Recognizable Sequences

"Stars in Your Eyes" has two sequences which Mr. Logan believes any fugitive from the West Coast would recognize immediately. One is the scene in which a dozen or more persons move slowly backwards with a "trucking" camera toward which Miss Merman is walking. The other involves the "process shot" and is one of the most hilarious scenes in the show. The "process shot" is a filmed background which is run off behind the actors to give the illusion of passing scenery or something of the kind.

"The character of Bill (Jimmy Durante) is based on two real Hollywood people," said Mr. Logan. "One is Hoppie—I don't know how it is spelled—and the other is Gene Towne. Both work on the M-G-M lot. Such men are paid to sit around and get ideas. They are an outgrowth of the old gag men of the Mack Sennett days. An idea is called a 'weenie.'"

"Hoppie" is almost a legendary figure on the M-G-M lot. One of his most famous "weenies" was the San Francisco earthquake. Of course, history played a minor role in that one.

Plot Altered

"Stars in Your Eyes" was originally entitled "Swing to the Left" and was to have been the story of what might happen to two young writers of a piece like "Pins and Needles" in Hollywood. Jimmy Durante would have been a labor organizer in that one. But Harold Rome and Charles Friedman moved uptown with "Sing Out the News" and left wing musicals began to be a little dated. So the "pinko" playwright was turned into a boy from Nebraska who had made a documentary film for the Chamber of Commerce. And the girl was turned into a Russian ballet dancer who lives in a prop box. That's how it stands now.

Having gone well into the background of "Stars in Your Eyes," Mr. Logan was recalled to the matter in hand, namely, his own rise to fame. It seems he comes from New Orleans, Louisiana, of a cotton planting family, without a single actor on the family tree. Mr. Logan, who was born in Texas, went to Culver where he won prizes writing shows for its annual Jubilee and then to Princeton, where he directed Triangle productions.

After his freshman year at Princeton, he and Bretaigne Windust and Charles Leatherbee formed the University Players. This organization thrived and after one season erected its own theater at Silver Beach, Falmouth. By 1934, the following were among the ambitious college folk who had passed through its portals: Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Henry Fonda, Mildred Natwick (of "Stars," etc.), Bretaigne Windust, Kent Smith, Myron McCormick, Barbara O'Neill, Catherine Emery, and Joshua Logan.

Directed in Baltimore

The University Players went to Baltimore in the winter of 1933 and it was there, during an emergency, that Mr. Logan found himself directing plays for eight weeks. He had never actually thought of becoming a director before, although he had done plenty of it.

"It was like being thrown into the water and being told to swim," he says. "As an actor, I had learned how actors don't like to be directed. The most valuable thing I had discovered was the sin of stealing an actor's creation. A director really has to interpret an author's purpose in terms of the actors."

And then Mr. Logan thought he was beginning to sound too much like a drama professor so he stopped.

Footlight Conference

Jerome Robinson

Author and Director of 'Stars in Your Eyes'

J. P. McAvoy (left) and Joshua Logan (right) relax during a rehearsal of the new musical at the Majestic Theater in New York.

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Sat. Mat. and Eve. "PATIENCE." Mon., "THE MIKADO." Tues. "IOLANTHE." Wed., "THE GONDOLIERS." Thurs., "Cox and Box" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8 Ave. Clr. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat. hol. eves. and hols
Mats. Wed. Thurs. Sat. Feb. 13 and 24

MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part I)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS ● Hearn EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30.
(Extra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday Mon., Feb. 13)

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat.; 2:30. Mail orders

WALTER HUSTON in the Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-6290
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED and SAT., 2:30
Moves to 46th St. Thea. beg. Mon. Mat. Feb. 13

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter
BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. WED. & SAT., 2:30. Spec. Mat. Feb. 13

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:40
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent." Whipple, W.-Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
A New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"I WAS REDUCED TO TEARS FROM LAUGHTER."—Beachley, Ne. Yorker.
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC
A REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees THURS. and SAT. 2:40

"Heart-wrenching drama in a spectacular pageant. —Whipple, World Telegram.
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in person)
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
48th St. & 6th Ave. — COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. WED. & SAT. 55c-$2.20

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ROARING FOR BATTLE OR READY FOR LOVE
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and AN ALL-NEW WALT DISNEY REVUE
KEITH MEMORIAL

"GRAND ILLUSION"
Fine Arts • 5th WEEK • 30 Hills P.M.

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JOHN GOLDEN presents
Gertrude LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
by RACHEL CROTHERS
with PAUL McGRATH
Evs. 55c-$2.75. Mats. 55c-$2.20

TONIGHT AT 8:30 Jordan Hall Mgt.: A. Richmond
HUMPHREY & WEIDMAN and their DANCE GROUP—TICKETS NOW

METROPOLITAN
"JESSE JAMES"
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Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

Commerce and Finance

Financial Circles Talk U. S.-Latin American Near-Barter Trade

Business and Industry

Trust Investors' Capital Loss In 8 Years 37 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that the net loss of investors in investment company securities from 1927 to 1935 totaled about $1,800,000,000, or 22 per cent of the total amount invested.

These findings were included in SEC's report to Congress on a study of investment companies. The report was another installment of the commission's study of the investment company field conducted under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

The report said that early in 1927 net assets of all investment companies then in existence were nearly $900,000,000.

From 1927 through 1935, the investment concerns raised about $7,000,000,000 through the sale of additional issues of securities, most of which were sold in 1928 and 1929.

Of these proceeds the report said, "between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000" was paid to or retained by underwriters and dealers as underwriting fees and selling commissions.

Almost $1,600,000,000 of this total investment of about $7,900,000,000 in the securities of investment companies was returned to investors through repurchases by the companies of their own outstanding securities.

At the end of 1935, therefore, capital investment of investors was about $6,300,000,000, the report showed.

However, it said, net assets of the companies in existence at the end of 1935 amounted to only $3,400,000,000 at current market values.

"Thus," the report said, "the investors in these trusts and companies would have received, if all of the assets of the trusts and companies had been realized at this figure and the proceeds distributed at the end of 1935, over $2,900,000,000 less than they had invested in the same companies.

"This capital loss to investors of $2,900,000,000 is equivalent to about 37 per cent of the total amount invested."

The report said interest and dividends received by holders of these securities from 1927 to 1935 totaled well over a billion dollars, "or less than 3 per cent per year on the average capital investment."

"If these payments be considered as reducing the loss, the investors' net loss may be calculated at about $1,800,000,000 or 22 per cent of the total amount invested," the report concluded.

General Motors Head Optimistic

DENVER (AP)—President William S. Knudsen of General Motors Corporation predicted his corporation's business would be "from 25 to 33⅓ per cent better this year than it was last year."

"And I think all business is going to be that way," Mr. Knudsen said. "There's nothing wrong with America."

Mr. Knudsen visited Denver on a tour of the western United States, surveying business attitudes and conditions.

Business men, he said, have spent too much time worrying about Congress, about labor, and about international conditions.

"And they've been scared," Mr. Knudsen declared. "They've been afraid of everything. They've been jumping when they glimpsed their own shadows.

"But not any more. I don't think business is afraid today. That's the way Americans are. They get tired of doing nothing but worry, and after they worry themselves out, they get busy."

Ingalls Iron Works To Build 4 Ships

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Maritime Commission awarded the Ingalls Iron Works Company of Birmingham, Ala., a contract for the construction of four cargo vessels costing a total of $10,400,000.

The Commission said the ships would be built at the company's plant at Pascagoula, Miss.

They have a speed of 16½ knots, 492-foot overall, beam of 69 feet 2 inches, and depth of 42 feet 6 inches.

The award, the first made to the Birmingham company, is the second by the commission this year. Previously it had awarded contracts for the construction of 10 combination passenger-cargo vessels of the C-3 design, including six to the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company.

Since starting its building program, the commission has awarded contracts for 67 ships costing an aggregate of about $185,000,000.

Bell Telephone of Canada 1938 Profit $6,449,380

MONTREAL, (CP)—Increase of $336,441 was reported by Bell Telephone Company of Canada in net profits of $6,449,380 for the fiscal year ended last Dec. 31, compared with $6,112,939 in the preceeding year.

Profits were reached after provision for fixed charges and income and other taxes. Dividend payments totalled $6,371,026 while balance forwarded to the earned surplus was $78,353.

Increase of $667,174 was shown in total operating revenues of $41,167,406, compared with $40,500,232 in 1937, while total operating expenses advanced $255,230 to $28,235,486, against $27,980,256.

Bell Aircraft Corp.

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—The Bell Aircraft Corporation has announced a plan adopted by its directorate for issuance to holders of common stock and to holders of outstanding warrants to purchase common stock, of rights to subscribe at $21 per share for 40,000 shares of common stock on the basis of one new share for 5.25 shares now held. Feb. 15 was fixed as the record date to determine stockholders and warrantholders who may be entitled to issuance of the new stock.

Why Corn Crop and Lard Price Hold Keen Interest for South

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An interesting illustration has developed in one of the minor branches of the commodity field, of the difficulties of economic planners in agriculture.

The edible oil business supplies the housewife with her shortening, frying fats, and various other oily ingredients of the culinary mysteries.

The edible oils come from a multitude of sources. They include cottonseed oil, cocoanut oil, soybean oil, perilla oil, corn oil, and a new oil from Brazil called barbazza oil. Despite their varied origins, these oils are for most trade purposes almost completely interchangeable, and therefore they compete almost entirely on a price basis.

Cotton Oil vs. Lard

And they compete on a price basis not only with each other, but with lard.

Prices of these oils and of lard are partly determined by their supply sources, but their competition prevents their prices swinging far out of line from each other, and as a group, edible oils go up and down in price together. A huge cotton crop such as that of 1937 produces an immense supply of cottonseed oil, and it finds its way to market only by being offered below competing oils. Imported edible oils like cocoanut oil have to come in over a tariff wall. And the whole price structure is affected by the supply of lard.

The two leading factors in the edible oil market, quite naturally, are cottonseed oil and lard. Cottonseed oil is quoted daily on the New York Produce Exchange, lard on the Chicago Board of Trade, and the fluctuations of the two are recorded, usually side by side, on the boards of every commodity house in the country.

Now, by a price sequence which is virtually cause-and-effect, and which runs through the edible oil market, the grower of cotton is seriously affected by conditions in the corn belt, and the grower of corn is seriously affected by conditions in the cotton belt.

The Farmers' Dilemma

That works out somewhat as follows:

1. For each pound of lint cotton the cotton farmer grows, he grows about two pounds of seed. Most of this becomes cottonseed oil.
2. Price of the seed is largely determined by cottonseed oil prices.
3. Cottonseed oil prices are largely determined by lard prices.
4. Lard prices are determined chiefly by the supply of hogs.
5. The supply of hogs is chiefly determined by the price of corn. When 100 pounds of hog is worth more than around 11 bushels of corn, farmers prefer to send their corn to market "on the hoof." At present corn is worth about 50 cents a bushel at Chicago and hogs about $8.50 a hundred pounds. Prices at the farm, where the corn-hog ratio is figured, are naturally lower, and the Government estimates the corn-hog ratio currently around 14.9. That means corn will bring much more as hog than as corn.

So farmers, beginning last spring, are breeding more hogs. The pig crop last spring was big, the fall crop big, and this year's spring crop will be even bigger. And farmers are sending not only more hogs to market but fatter ones. When the corn-hog ratio is down, hogs come to market weighing perhaps 215 pounds; when it is up they come weighing perhaps 240 pounds.

So cheap corn means more hogs, more hogs means more lard, more lard means cheaper lard, cheaper lard means cheaper cottonseed oil, and that means less return to the cotton-grower. Packers, foreseeing bigger lard supplies this spring, summer, and fall, are pushing their lard out now for what they can get. Lard and cottonseed prices have been moving steadily downward for some months, particularly during recent weeks.

Lard Supply Increasing

Of course during some years, the price situation in edible oils balances out because heavy cottonseed oil supplies offset light lard supplies or vice versa. Last year, for example, the huge cottonseed oil supplies resulting from the 1937 record cotton crop found ready market (at price concessions) due to the small supply of lard resulting from the small supply of hogs resulting from the high price of corn resulting from drought. But this year the supply of lard has been increasing while the supply of cottonseed oil is back merely to normal.

From here on, however, it looks as though there will be a large supply of lard for quite a while, without any corresponding shrinkage in cottonseed oil supplies, so they are already beginning to fight it out pricewise. Hog production, as a result of the recovery of corn crops to normal after recent years' droughts, is in the uptrend of the so-called "hog-cycle," and that means mounting lard supplies. No corresponding shrinkage in cottonseed supplies seems likely.

The cotton intentions to plant this year indicate an acreage of around 25,000,000 acres, which might produce a crop around 11,000,000 bales. This is not particularly short; the 1937 crop of around 12,300,000 bales was approximately normal, if there is any such thing as a normal cotton crop.

Cutting 1939 Crop Unlikely

The current wild proposals for cutting the 1939 cotton crop do not seem likely to be realized. With the government holding now between 11,500,000 and 12,000,000 bales of cotton on non-recourse loan, with cotton prices still hanging around the 1937 lows, and with our cotton exports this year some 45 per cent below last year, drastic ideas are afloat.

Some suggest giving the cotton to the army and navy for a war fund; others would ban cotton planting in the South for 1939, while others would give the 11,500,000 bales of loan cotton back to the farmers as a bribe not to grow cotton this year, somewhat as a part of the Farm Board's surplus cotton was given to farmers in 1933 in return for crop destruction.

These plans do not seem very feasible. There is also some hope that our foreign markets for lard and cottonseed oil might be revived, but it appears unlikely. We used to sell up to 800,000,000 pounds of lard a year abroad, but the total has been more than halved, while our former heavy cottonseed oil export business has, like our export cotton business, shrunk seriously.

The Administration's current attitude toward its farm program seems a Micawber-like hope that something will turn up. Secretary Wallace's two-price plan is not going politically. Secretary Morgenthau has come out against the processing tax, foreign nations appear reluctant to come to Washington and solve our export problem in wheat and cotton, and the Secretary of Agriculture's dare to Congress to come forward with a better plan than his has been answered with a variation of the McAdoo-Eicher plan to give the farmer his "production cost" on the domestically consumed part of his crop and then dump the rest abroad. This is an aggravated version of the domestic allotment plan, is obviously viewed with great distaste by the Administration, would involve meticulous licensing and regulation, and seems, if possible, even less desirable than the present farm program.

FDIC Forced to Dip Into Surplus in '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation disclosed that closing of banks during the recession forced it to dip into surplus to pay expenses last year for the first time since it was organized in 1933.

In former years, the corporation paid all expenses out of the interest on investments without touching revenue it acquires from assessing insured banks.

In 1938, however, expenses totaled $11,709,846 and interest on investments was $9,440,187. Because the corporation had $38,313,332 additional income from assessments, it was able to add to its surplus, which now totals $131,244,960.

During the year, the FDIC paid off the depositors or helped merge 73 banks, compared with 31 the previous year. Payments totaling $59,285,000 were made to 197,240 depositors. Only 95 depositors in banks that closed were not fully protected by the insurance, which is limited to $5,000 each.

Last year's expenses included $3,012,607 administrative cost and $8,697,238 loss or expense in connection with bank failures or mergers.

Chairman Leo T. Crowley said in the report that close supervision by Federal and State authorities held the number of new banks chartered last year to 9, of which three were admitted to the insurance system.

He said the number of insured banks, however, declined from 13,853 at the end of 1937 to 13,709 at the end of 1938.

Cincinnati Terminal Co. Seeks Refunding Approval

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Cincinnati Union Terminal Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve a refunding operation designed to save the company more than $2,000,000 in interest during the next 18 years.

The company proposes to issue $12,000,000 of first mortgage 3¾ per cent, Series E, to refund an equal amount of first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, Series C.

Crude Oil Supply In December Lower

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimated the December supply of oils at 555,263,000 barrels.

This, it said, was equivalent to 143 days' supply. The December figures compared with 563,034,000 barrels in November—or 147 days' supply—and a December, 1937, total of 564,997,000 barrels—154 days' supply.

The Bureau reported the December total supply of motor fuel at 76,510,000 barrels compared with 75,277,000 the previous month. Daily average production of crude petroleum in December, the report said, was 3,299,600 barrels compared with 3,285,600 in November. The principal increase was in daily average production in Illinois, which rose from 102,200 barrels in November to 128,400 in December. There were small declines in California, Louisiana, Kansas and other states.

Indicated domestic demand in December for gasoline, the Bureau said, was 41,649,000 barrels, or 6 per cent more than in the same month last year.

This increase, it said, insured a new record for 1938 when customer demand reached 521,657,000 barrels compared with 519,352,000 in 1937.

Gasoline exports ended the year at the highest level since 1930, exports and shipments for December totaling 5,423,000 barrels and for the year 50,198,500, or 31 per cent above 1937.

Insull Investments, Inc., Dividend May Be Paid

CHICAGO (AP)—Special Master in Chancery Garfield Charles recommended to Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson that a four per cent dividend be paid to debenture holders in Insull Investments, Inc., on a total investment of $57,644,000. It was the first such dividend authorized since the debacle of the Insull empire.

Mr. Charles said the total to be paid now would be $2,305,700. Payment was expected to be made February 28. Mr. Charles said a second dividend probably would be available soon.

Board Estimates 'Hot' Money Here Around a Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said in its monthly bulletin today that idle money in banks would not be reduced substantially by an outflow of foreign "hot" money.

The term "hot" is applied to funds that foreigners send here primarily for safekeeping during uncertain times at home.

While making no specific estimate of the amount of "hot" foreign money in the country—in contrast to foreign money here for legitimate investment or business reasons—the board indicated a belief that the amount is only about $1,000,000,000. Treasury and other sources previously had indicated a much larger amount, some unofficial estimates running as high as $7,000,000,000.

The board bulletin, estimating the total flow of foreign capital to the United States since 1934 at $4,200,000,000, and "an analysis of the capital movement suggests that, while this movement has been influenced to an important degree by disturbed conditions abroad, only a limited amount now represents nervous foreign money ready to leave this country as soon as conditions abroad become more stable."

It estimated that, of the $4,200,000,000 approximately $1,500,000,000 represents foreign repayments of American loans and investments abroad, about $1,200,000,000 foreign investments in American securities, and about $1,500,000,000 foreign deposits in American banks.

It is the foreign bank balances, the board concluded, that contain the so-called "hot money" because the deposits earn no interest and would not be likely to be here for any reason except safe keeping. The balances, however, do contain a substantial amount of money normally kept here by foreign business firms to take care of normal business transactions, indicating that the amount of "hot money" in the balances is probably not much more than $1,000,000,000.

The board disputed the theory held in some quarters that much of the foreign money placed in the American stock market in recent years also is "hot." The board pointed out that virtually all of the foreign buying of stocks here has been during periods of rising stock prices and that foreigners, as a whole, have not liquidated investments here during periods of falling prices. The board said this indicated that the stock purchases were almost entirely legitimate investments and not merely refuges for nervous money.

Truckmen Opposed To Co-ordinating All Transportation

WASHINGTON (AP) — John V. Lawrence, General Manager of the American Trucking Association, expressed opposition to a pending transportation bill which would empower an administrator to recommend co-ordination of different types of carriers.

Mr. Lawrence told the House Interstate Commerce Committee it would be difficult to find a man with sufficient knowledge. He suggested a board of at least three, and preferably five, members.

Mr. Lawrence cited statistics disputing statements last week of railroad representatives that railroads pay higher taxes than motor carriers. The Association of American Railroads had asked that railroads, motor and water carriers be treated alike. Motor carriers, especially, should be more closely regulated they contended.

Mr. Lawrence quoted a report of the Interstate Commerce Commission as saying the Motor Carrier Act provides more regulation than that already provided for railroads.

"We would welcome studies of alleged 'subsidies' by a fair and impartial body," he said, "because we know that after it has made its investigation it will find that highway users have paid in special taxes every dollar of annual cost that was ever incurred in the construction and maintenance of improved highways.

U. S. Pay Rolls Hit Peace-Time Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—Civil Service Commission figures disclosed that Federal pay rolls reached a peace time peak in December—the total of $141,924,984 rivaling World War months.

The report showed 917,303 civil employees in the executive branch during the month. Post office employment, which usually runs about one-third of the total, contributed its seasonal increase. In November the total employment was 869,256.

While accurate comparisons were impossible since detailed records were not kept in World War days, authorities on civil service said Federal employment in the District of Columbia recently has been running some 3,000 ahead of the 1917-18 totals, and employment in the "field" was close to all-time records.

Federal Tax Receipts On Cigarettes Up in 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal tax receipts on cigarettes increased nearly $4,000,000 in 1938, to total $491,301,164. The 1937 receipts were $487,903,701.

Federal revenue from chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff was $61,789,570 last year, compared with $60,816,330 in 1937.

Tax income from cigars declined, the Treasury said. The 1938 total was $12,689,834, and in 1937 it was $13,328,025.

Mining Convention Planned

NEW YORK—Salt Lake City, Utah, has been chosen as the site for the Sixth Annual Metal Mining Convention and Exposition, Western Division, American Mining Congress. The dates for the meeting have been set at Aug. 28-31, 1939.

Vacation Money Put At $4,500,000,000

By the Associated Press

New York

Even though 1938 wasn't as good a business year as 1937, people spent 10 per cent more in automobile vacation trips, raising such expenditures to $4,500,000,000.

This is on the authority of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, which has just loosed a flock of statistics, including the assertion that stoplights were first used on automobiles in the United States in 1906.

Furthermore, it was stated that more than $1,000,000 an hour is spent to supply automobile parts and materials when production is high. Materials move into the assembly lines at the rate of $20,000 worth a minute.

And car buyers in New England go for black cars, while blues and reds and grays are preferred in the Southwest.

Industrial Pace In January Same As in December

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said industrial production in the United States failed to improve, on a seasonably adjusted basis, in January. It was the first month since last April that no improvement was noted.

Although January factory output was about the same as December, the board's index of production declined from 104 in December to 101 in January because production in the latter month usually is higher than December's.

The board's monthly review of the business situation said:

"The volume of industrial production in January, according to information now available, was about the same as in December, although usually there is an increase, and the board's seasonally adjusted index declined from 104 to about 101.

"Factory employment and pay rolls appear to have declined seasonally from the middle of December to the middle of January. Steel ingot production, which ordinarily increases in January, was in smaller volume than in December. Automobile production showed somewhat less than the usual seasonal decrease, and at cotton textile mills activity continued at a high level.

"Mineral production increased seasonally. Value of construction contracts awarded in January was lower than the large volume reported in December, owing chiefly to a reduction in awards for publicly financed projects.

"The volume of retail trade showed about the usual decrease after Christmas, and there was little change in wholesale commodity prices."

American Can Sells $10,000,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—American Can Co. announced here that February 1, last, it issued $10,000,000 10-year 2¾ per cent debentures, and sold the entire issue at par to First National Bank of New York.

The proceeds, the company said would be added to working capital.

Your Income Tax

No. 11

Gross Income, Net Income, and Surtax Net Income

Three of the terms used in the income-tax law, namely, gross income, net income, and surtax net income, should be noted particularly, inasmuch as they are vitally important to the whole subject of the income tax.

Gross income includes in general all income from any source whatever, unless exempt from tax by law. The gross income of the usual business consists of the gross profits on sales, plus any income from investments and incidental or outside operations or sources. The return must show the gross sales, purchases, and cost of goods sold. To reflect income correctly, inventories are necessary at the beginning and end of each taxable year.

A lawyer, doctor, architect, physician, dentist, clergyman, author, or other professional man must include in gross income all fees, salaries, and compensation of any kind for professional services.

Net income upon which the tax is assessed is gross income less the deductions allowed by law. Such deductions include business and professional expenses, such as salaries, pensions, and bonuses to employees, taxes, losses, interest, bad debts, depreciation, depletion, contributions, etc. Failure to understand deductions against gross income and credits against net income has resulted in numerous errors on the part of taxpayers.

An earned-income credit is provided in addition to the personal exemption and credit for dependents, etc., for the purpose of computing the normal tax. Having arrived at the net income, the next step is to deduct the personal exemption and credit for dependents. The balance represents the surtax net income. The next step is to deduct from such balance the earned-income credit and other credits to which the taxpayer is entitled. The remainder represents the amount of net income subject to the normal tax of 4 per cent. Any amount of surtax net income which is in excess of $4,000 is subject to the surtax. The surtax is to be computed in accordance with the rates provided for in the various so-called surtax brackets.

U. S. May Develop Trade by Barter In Latin America

NEW YORK (AP)—The possibility that the Export-Import Bank of Washington may assist United States manufacturers in selling their goods to Latin America on a basis approaching barter has been discussed in financial circles.

The discussions, known to have been in progress for some time, were quickened by the fact that Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil, has arrived for consultations with Government and financial leaders.

Various American exporters were reported to have conferred in recent months with Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, in an effort to obtain financing for goods which they could sell to Latin America if the prospective customers were in a position to pay cash.

Urged Long-Term Credit

They were said to have urged that the bank, created in 1934 by President Roosevelt, extend long-term credit to South American customers in order to increase the exportations seriously curtailed last year.

Some authorities asserted that obtaining repayment from some countries would be simple because of trade balances. Nations falling into this class, on the basis of figures for 1938, include the following:

	Sold to U. S.	Bought from U. S.
Brazil	$97,937,000	$61,955,000
Colombia	49,432,000	40,844,000
Cuba	105,840,000	76,329,000

All that would be necessary in such cases, it was pointed out, would be for United States dollars paid for these countries' products, to be in effect "blocked"—or held—in the Export-Import Bank and the excess cash used to pay for goods sent to those countries, with the balance of cash directed to the payment of some long-standing debts. In other words, United States' products would be traded through the medium of one-way banking credits for those countries' products.

This procedure, however, could not be applied to all the 20 southern republics which last year purchased $842,632,000 from the United States and sold only $453,076,000 worth here.

One trade expert suggested that such a system of blocked dollars would be in contravention of Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade agreement policy which seeks free trade between nations rather than forced purchases, as is the case under Germany's barter agreement with Brazil—an agreement which has vastly increased Germany's trade with that nation.

Last year, while the United States was sending nearly $100,000,000 in cash to Brazil, mainly in payment for coffee, Germany gave Brazil only "trade" marks and made-in-Germany goods in exchange for coffee, cotton, and other raw materials.

One Wall Street source estimated that Brazil's central bank, Banco do Brasil, now holds at least 18,000,000 trade marks—paper which is worthless for any other use than buying products from Germany.

Must Buy German Goods

Of course, the presence of this deposit of marks means that Brazilians, who must do all their import and export business through the Banco do Brasil, buy much of their manufactured goods from Germany.

Another suggested that Brazil was becoming displeased with the way this barter arrangement has been working out; that she was disappointed to discover that some of her increased exports of coffee and cotton were finding their way out of German hands into the world market, thereby further depressing world prices on her big staples, while the total of trade marks continued to pile up in Banco do Brasil.

A consensus of various authorities was that no country which found its foreign trade credits blocked could be forced to continue doing business with the blocking country and that, therefore, the barter idea might not be successful indefinitely.

On the other hand, it was pointed out that Great Britain, for hundreds of years the world's chief trader, now was extending government aid to her exporters doing business in South America, largely as a result of German inroads on that trade—and that American exporters were being caught in the midst of a high-powered trade drive from Europe.

These exporters, fighting to keep their products on the roads, in the factories, and in the homes of South Americans, naturally hope for such assistance as the Export-Import Bank can render.

Decline in Profits For 26 Companies

NEW YORK (AP)—The first 26 companies to issue fourth quarter income statements reported a 14 per cent decline in profits from the comparable period a year earlier.

A compilation by the Associated Press placed net income for the group at $88,800,000 during the three months ended December 31, 1938, against $103,700,000 in the like quarter the year before.

This represented a sharp recovery from the profit levels of the preceding nine months. This was indicated by the fact profits for all of 1938 were barely half those chalked up the year previously, $261,300,000 compared with $517,000,000 12 months earlier.

Marshall Field Earns Net Of $1.04 a Share in 1938

CHICAGO (AP)—Marshall Field & Co. reported 1938 consolidated net profit of $3,492,238, compared with a net loss of $1,654,451 in 1937.

The 1938 profit was equal after preferred dividends, including dividends accrued but unpaid, to $1.04 a share on 1,644,057 shares of common stock outstanding. All divisions of the merchandising concern showed a profit.

Kress Sales Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—S. H. Kress & Co. reported January sales of $5,055,466, a decrease of 2 per cent from $5,158,590 in January last year. Company operates a national chain of low-priced variety stores.

Pound Over-Valuation Called Recovery Retarding Factor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Evidence is accumulating here of such serious overvaluation of the pound in relation to the dollar as to have raised the question of whether joint action between Britain and the United States would be possible to readjust the exchange values of the two currencies simultaneously.

This overvaluation is referred to in the current issue of the Monthly Review of the Midland Bank, biggest of Britain's "big five" banking institutions. Its significance also is discussed by the Swedish economist Professor Gustav Cassel, in the January issue of the Skandinaviska Banken Aktiebolag of Stockholm.

Recovery Called Artificial

Overvaluation means that the equivalent of the pound in dollars will purchase more goods in New York than the pound itself will buy in Britain. In other words, British exporters are at a disadvantage compared with their opposite numbers in the United States, because everybody wants to buy in the cheapest market.

Professor Cassel says that even the considerable fall in the sterling-dollar exchange rate which occurred in September-October, 1938, during the critical days of the international crisis over Czecho-Slovakia, "did not go nearly down to the level which would have corresponded to the purchasing power parity of the currencies."

The partial recovery in this rate which happened about Christmas was, in Professor Cassell's opinion, purely artificial, corresponding indeed to the exercise of what he describes as "powerful forces" operating "to keep the pound above its purchasing power parity."

Deflation Under Way

"Directly to aim at a reduction of the British price level," he says, "would undoubtedly be a misguided policy. In the present delicate economic situation England cannot possibly embark on a policy of deflation." Yet this is precisely what is being done. The official explanation is that the fall in sterling exchange that has occurred, instead of being a normal movement deserving to be encouraged, is the outcome of an exceptional flight from the pound requiring to be countered by special measures.

The British authorities have for example endeavored to bolster up exchange by transferring £200,000,000 of gold from the Bank of England to the Exchange Equalization Fund, though financiers are to be found here who not only question whether it would not be better to allow exchange to slide.

What is looked for is equilibrium between the purchasing power of the pound and that of the dollar, a state of things that might be brought about equally by raising commodity prices in the United States as by endeavoring to influence sterling exchange.

Disturbing Factors

So long as United States prices remain at their present low level, it is thought, not only British trade but also that of countries must tend to remain depressed.

According to this view low prices in the United States are due to a number of causes. War scares abroad and lack of confidence in the stability of economic conditions at home are both given high place in the category.

Another factor that is blamed is the diversion of what must otherwise have been vast negotiable United States assets to purchase South African and other foreign gold which has then been sterilized in vaults in Kentucky.

Opinions differ here widely as to what ought now to be done. It is argued on the one hand that world price difficulties might be eased if the purchasing power of the dollar were lowered simultaneously with that of the pound, possibly by discontinuing gold purchases at the same time that expansionist public expenditure was continued. On the other hand it is recognized that any attempt to release gold hoards must raise what might well prove insuperable opposition from those who pin their hopes to the ultimate restoration of the gold standard.

Real Estate Bonds Resist Down Trend During Past Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of January real estate bonds resisted the general down trend in speculative markets and showed a gain of ½ of 1 per cent, according to the Burr Real Estate Bond Index of 250 Eastern Issues, released by Burr & Company.

In comparison with the ½ of 1 per cent increase in the realty bond market as shown by the Burr Index, practically all other speculative indexes showed sharp down trends. For example the Dow Jones Industrial Averages declined by over 7 per cent in January, Rail Stock Averages by 12½ per cent and second grade Rail Bond Averages by about 4½ per cent.

There is a strong undertone of confidence in the near term outlook for realty bond markets according to Burr & Company analysts because of the maintenance of earning power and bond interest payments during the last year. With at least partial clearing up of January uncertainties, an upward trend in realty bond markets may confidently be anticipated, particularly with respect to the New York City properties, such as Hotels, Theaters, etc., which will receive a tremendous earnings stimulus from the World's Fair to commence within the next three months.

During January the hotel and theater issues covered by the Burr Index showed the largest percentage increases of the main types of property with a 2.2 per cent gain for hotel issues and 1.9 per cent increase for theater issues. Both the hotel and theater groups broke into new high ground for 1938-1939 during January.

A recent analysis of these realty bonds indicated a steady increase in the average rate of interest return and showed that based on 1938 interest payments a current yield of about 8½ per cent is available in the realty bond field.

Montgomery Ward Makes Sales Record

CHICAGO (AP)—Montgomery Ward & Company reported that its sales for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1939, were $432,813,501, highest in the company's history. The total was $273,705 or .06 per cent above the $432,539,796 sales of the preceding fiscal year.

January sales also were the best for the month in the company's history, totaling $24,768,545, compared with $21,840,243 for the like month a year ago, an increase of $2,928,302, or 13.41 per cent. The January increase was the best monthly gain since July, 1937.

O'Neil Named General Tire Head for Sixteenth Term

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — William O'Neil has been elected to his 16th consecutive term as President and General Manager of the General Tire & Rubber Co. at the company's annual meeting.

Mr. O'Neil made his annual report to stockholders a fortnight ago.

Other officers re-elected: W. E. Fouse, Vice-President and Secretary; Charles J. Jahant, Vice-President; T. Spencer Shore, Treasurer. Directors renamed include Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Fouse, Mr. Jahant, G. F. Burkhardt, and Charles Herberich of Akron; T. F. O'Neil of Miami, Fla., and J. R. Kraus of Cleveland.

Paper Firm Raises Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Great Northern Paper Co. ordered a dividend of 50 cents a share on common stock, payable March 1 to holders of record Feb. 20. During 1938 the company paid four quarterly dividends of 25 cents each on common, together with extras of 12 cents in March and September, 13 cents in June and 63 cents in December.

Investment Head Scores Business Forecasting Devices

NEW YORK (AP)—Fred Y. Presley, President of the National Investors Corp., has taken a crack at Wall Street's favorite sport—forecasting the future.

"The best scientific talent in this country, over the years in which serious study has been given to economic statistics, has failed to produce anything approaching a reliable system of business forecasting," he said in the corporation's annual report.

Thwarting efforts to read the business future, he asserted is the "dominating influence of human emotion on economic movements" and such "fortuitous events as widespread strikes, national crop failures, wars, and legislation affecting our profit system."

As a formula for beating the market, he laid down this rule: buy stocks of sound companies in growing industries.

"The representative wealth accumulated in this country over the past generations," he continued, "is attributable essentially to investment in companies with long-term potentialities.

"Unfortunately, the multitude of business forecasting devices in circulation has turned too many people away from straight, old-fashioned thinking and converted them to the belief the easiest and largest profits in common stock investment can be made through the employment of such devices."

Earnings in a single year, he held, are no guide to share values.

"The only fundamental basis of valuation," he said, "is estimated future earnings over a reasonable period of time, averaging good and bad years alike."

The corporation reported it had net assets at the end of 1938 totaling $18,237,851 compared with $16,022,676 at the close of 1937. Assets were equal to $6.19 a share on the capital stock against $4.80 at the finish of 1937.

Insurance Firms State Taxes in '37 $103,281,169

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States said that insurance companies paid $103,281,169 in special state levies in 1937.

Calling this a "hidden tax" on 65,000,000 policyholders, the chamber said the levies "inevitably result in increased premiums."

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day 940,730
1939 volumes to date 39,963,410
1938 volumes to date 33,784,813

Stocks Continue On the Downtrend In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Minor declines predominated in today's stock market proceedings which were the slowest of the year so far.

A little buying support came in after noon and extreme set-backs of a point or so were reduced or cancelled in many cases near the final hour.

With the ticker tape at a standstill for minutes at a time, transfer for the five hours were at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares.

Accounting for some of the day's apathy was the fact that, as Monday, is a holiday, many commission house customers absented themselves from the boardrooms.

Lacking recovery tendencies most of the day were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Kennecott, Westinghouse, General Electric, Johns-Manville, Santa Fe, and Standard Oil of N. Y.

Resistant were General Foods, Sears Roebuck, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, and Commercial Solvents.

Insignificant losses in the curb were recorded for Electric Bond & Share, American Gas, Bell Aircraft, and Lockheed.

Bonds Are Lower

The bond market continued to work toward lower levels today but losses were limited to fractions among the more actively traded issues and there were scattered plus signs.

At the start of the final hour losers of fractions to around a point included Nickel Plate 5½s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Studebaker 6s, American & Foreign Power 5s and Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s.

Western Union 5s advanced more than a point despite the poor 1938 earnings report, released today, and Maine Central 4½s pushed more than 2. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s were in heavy demand and advanced a major fraction.

U. S. Governments displayed a steadier tone, gains up to 5-32 of a point far outnumbering minor losses.

Foreign dollar issues were featured by a rise of around 1½ points in Cuba 5½s.

Alldredge Named Member of ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—J. Haden Alldredge of Alabama, outspoken advocate of national freight rate equality, won nomination for membership on the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The President's choice drew hearty applause from southern Congressmen, who are making a drive for adjustment of rate differentials between the nation's railroad freight territories. Some Southerners declared the nomination bore testimony of White House friendliness to the South's rate plea.

The name of Mr. Alldredge, principal transportation economist for the Tennessee Valley Authority, has become well known to the Senate and House since June, 1937, when the Alabamian published a strongly-worded denunciation of the existing rate structure.

President Roosevelt sent Mr. Alldredge's 66-page report to Congress, and in recent weeks it has become the textbook of Senators and Representatives sponsoring the drive for Southern and Western rate reductions.

Senate confirmation of the nominee would give the commission a second Alabama member. The other is Chairman Marion Caskie whose record discloses that he, too, is a believer in national rate equality

Wheat Prices Hold Steady in Chicago

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—Wheat prices held about steady much of the time today, aided by buying attributed to mills.

After an early show of firmness that held values up as much as ½ cent at times, the market declined late in the session to ⅜ cents below yesterday's finish. Independent weakness in the corn market contributed to the downturn in wheat.

Wheat closed ⅛ lower to ¼ higher, May and July 67½-⅝; corn unchanged to a cent lower, May 48½-¾, July 49½-¾; oats ¼-¾ lower, May 27⅜; soy beans ⅛ higher, May 79⅝; rye unchanged, May 44¾; lard 5 cents lower.

Excess Reserves Drop $20,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated the banks had $3,460,000,000 of lendable excess reserves on Feb. 8, a decrease of $20,000,000 from the previous week.

The decrease was due to a small increase in money in circulation and to excess Treasury collections over disbursements.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market closed quiet and slightly lower today. Industrials encountered profit taking and oils were easier on continental selling. Gilt-edged securities reacted after early firmness but rails held steady. Rubber and metal issues were dull, while a good demand continued for brewery shares. Trans-Atlantic closed steady and the foreign bond section was mixed.

Paris—Securities closed generally lower in the Bourse today. The International group was heavy; Suez Canal declined 170 francs and Royal Dutch 60. Rentes finished mixed, 10 centimes up to 60 lower, and Bank of France lost 85 francs.

Liverpool — Moderately declining values in cotton futures met considerable hedge selling against outside growths today. A stabilizing factor was trade price fixing and there was some local covering on steady Egyptian cables. Final prices were 1 to 2 points net lower.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
58½	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	58	58	58	
123¾	115¾	Abbott pf (4½)§	1	123½	123½	123½	Oct 31
45	38½	Acme-Steel (1)	1	38½	38½	38½	Feb 7
11	8¾	Adams Exp (.20e)	9	9¼	9	9⅛	Feb 9
21¼	19¼	Adams-Millis (¾g)	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Feb 3
27½	24½	Addressog (1.40)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
65⅝	54½	Air Reduction (1a)	1	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Feb 9
10	9½	Alaska Juneau (1)	15	9⅝	9½	9½	
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	3	1	⅞	1	
12⅝	8¾	Alleghany pf xw	2	9½	9½	9½	Feb 8
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Feb 6
18⅜	13	Alleghany pf pf	2	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	6	22	21⅜	22	
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	3	9	8½	8½	— ¾
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	172½	172½	172½	— 2½
13½	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Feb 6
13⅝	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	2	12	12	12	
11⅞	8¾	Allied Stores	16	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
66	61	Allied St pf (5)	2	65¾	65¾	65¾	Feb 8
48⅝	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	6	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	4	17⅞	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 6
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	61	Amerada Corp (2)	3	62	61¾	62	
24¼	19	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	2	20	20	20	Feb 9
17¾	13½	Am Bank Note (.10g)	3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
8	5¾	Am Bosch	5	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	— ⅛
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	8	45½	44½	44½	—1¼
100⅝	91	Am Can (4)	9	94	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅛
177	174¾	Am Can pf (7)	5	175½	175½	175½	—1
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	9	28	27¼	28	
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	5	43½	43	43½	— ¾
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	8	20½	20	20½	
113	113	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	113	113	113	Feb 3
122¼	116¾	Am Chicle (4a)	2	118⅞	118	118	Feb 9
7	6¼	Am Colortype	4	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	Feb 4
11⅞	9¼	Am Comi Alcohol	8	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	Feb 9
10½	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Feb 8
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	2	4⅜	4½	4½	Feb 9
5½	5½	Am European	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 26
3⅝	2⅞	Am & For Power	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14	14	14	Feb 7
19⅛	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	3	18	17½	17½	Feb 9
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8⅝	8¼	8¼	Feb 9
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14	14	14	
5¼	4¼	Am Hide & Leather	10	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
34¾	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	1	32⅝	32½	32½	Feb 7
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	5	45½	45	45	Feb 9
1⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	2	18¼	18	18	Feb 9
7¾	6	Am International	12	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	6	24	23⅜	24	— ⅛
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	2	67½	67½	67½	Feb 9
15⅞	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	3	14½	14½	14½	Feb 7
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Feb 9
40⅜	32	Am Metal (¼g)	9	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅜
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅞	Am Power & Lt	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
48½	38	Am P & L $6 pf(⅝k)	6	45	44⅜	45	
43½	32⅜	Am P & L $5 pf(⅝k)	2	40	39	40	+1
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	20	15½	15⅛	15½	
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	6	18	17¾	18	
72½	64	Am Roll Mill pf	2	65	65	65	Feb 9
15¼	13¾	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
20	15½	Am Sealing (½e)	11	16	16	16	Feb 9
53⅜	41⅞	Am Smelt & R (½g)	7	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	— ⅜
134	130¼	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	130¼	130¼	130¼	
64⅛	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	64	64	64	Feb 9
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	8	31¾	30⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
11⅞	8½	Am Stores	5	10⅜	10¼	10½	— ⅜
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)§	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec 31
22½	19½	Am Sugar Ref	1	19½	19½	19½	
91⅞	84	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88½	88½	88½	Feb 6
18½	18	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	
158½	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	156¾	155½	156¾	+1
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	4	84	83¾	83¾	— ¾
89¾	86⅜	Am Tob B (5)	4	86⅜	86⅛	86⅛	—1
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	Feb 9
8⅜	6⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
14⅝	11⅝	Am Water Wks	27	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
90	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	89¾	89¾	89¾	Feb 9
6¾	5	Am Woolen	3	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ½
43½	36⅜	Am Woolen pf	2	39	39	39	— ⅛
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	6	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	30¼	30	30	Feb 2
36¼	26	Anaconda (½e)	32	29⅛	28¼	28⅞	+ ¼
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	1	49	49	49	Feb 9
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Feb 8
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Feb 8
2½	2¼	A W Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Feb 2
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	26	26	26	Feb 8
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	2	101½	101¼	101¼	— ¼
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	5	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	2	48½	48⅛	48⅛	Feb 8
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¼g)	5	48⅜	48	48⅜	— ⅝
11	9⅜	Arnold Const (¼g)	3	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	1	9	9	9	
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Feb 9
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Feb 7
35	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	33	33	33	Feb 7
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	15	34⅞	33¾	34⅜	— ¼
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	3	63¾	63¼	63¾	+ ¼
30⅝	20	Atl Coast Line	3	22½	22	22½	— ⅛
8	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Feb 6
15	11	Atl G & W In pf	3	13¼	13	13	— ¼
23½	21⅜	Atl Refining (1)	3	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	
110	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	Feb 3
8⅞	7⅜	Atlas Corp (½e)	3	8	8	8	
45½	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	45½	45½	45½	Feb 9
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Feb 7
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Feb 9
4¼	3⅜	Auburn Auto	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	Feb 9
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	2	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	Feb 7
8⅞	6⅛	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	15	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
8¾	5½	Balt'& Ohio	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
30½	22⅜	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	22⅜	22	22	— ¾
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Feb 9
13	10¼	Barker Bros	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¾
19½	15½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	16	16⅛	16	16	
20¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
19¼	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 8
99	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	3	122	122	122	Feb 6
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb 9
73⅝	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅝	73⅜	Jan 26
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	36	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	— ⅜
20	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	3	19⅞	19½	19⅝	Feb 8
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	4	53¼	52½	53¼	+ ¼
80	60¼	Beth Steel	42	67⅞	66½	67½	+ ¼
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	113	113	113	Feb 9
26	22	Bigelow-Sanford	2	25	24¾	24¾	Feb 9
22½	17½	Black & Decker(½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 9
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	6	14	14	14	— ¼
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	25	28¾	27¾	28¾	+ ¼
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (1½e)	3	25¼	25	25	Feb 9
14¼	12½	Bond Stores (.60e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
18⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	28	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
24⅞	20⅜	Borg-Warner (¼e)	7	26⅛	26½	26⅛	+ ⅛
2½	2	Boston & Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
27	24	Bower Roll B (1½g)	2	24½	24½	24½	Feb 8
7⅝	7	Brewing Corp (.30g)	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	6	13	12⅝	13	— ⅛
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (1e)	8	24¾	24⅜	24¾	— ⅛
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	36	36	36	Feb 4
45½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	45	45	45	Feb 8
2	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Feb 7
9¾	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9⅜	9		Feb 9
12⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	8	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
43	37⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	37½	37½	37½	— ¼
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	3	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
33½	31⅛	Brown Shoe (½g)	1	33½	33½	33½	
13⅜	10¾	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	4	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
13⅛	10	Bucyrus-Erie	3	11⅛	11	11	— ⅜
8	6	Budd Mfg	5	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	2	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ¼
30	23¼	Bullard Co	1	26	26	26	+ ⅜
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	4	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
14¾	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	6	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Feb 8
9¼	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
22⅜	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
4	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	3	10	10	10	
17⅞	14⅞	Byron Jackson (¼g)	8	15	15	15	— ⅜
15⅞	13¾	Calif Packing	3	16¾	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅜
49¾	49¼	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	
2⅛	1⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	6	2	1¾	2	
8⅜	6½	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	4	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	3	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	8	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ¼
6¼	4⅜	Canad Pacific	27	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
32⅞	31	Cannon Mills (¼g)	3	31½	31½	31½	Feb 6
7⅝	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
20½	17½	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Feb 9
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
94⅜	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	1	85	85	85	+1
47½	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	5	44½	44	44½	+ ½
107⅛	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	106	106	106	+ ⅜
24⅜	17⅜	Celanese Corp	3	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	89	89	89	Feb 8
19¼	14¼	Celotex Corp	4	16½	16	16½	+ ⅜
22½	20⅛	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	3	4	3⅞	4	
9¼	7	Cent R & N J	11	7⅞	7¼	7¼	Feb 8
5⅞	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4½	4½	4½	
4¼	4⅛	Century Rib M	1	4½	4½	4½	Feb 2
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	5	42⅛	42	42	
13	9⅜	Certain-teed Prod	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
30	23½	Champ Pap & P	1	25½	25½	25½	Feb 9
8⅝	8	Checker Cab	1	8	8	8	Jan 27
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (½g)	27	35⅛	34½	34½	— ⅜
88½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	87½	87	87	—1
24⅝	19⅝	Ches Corp (½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 6
1	⅜	Chi & N West	1	¾	¾	¾	
3½	2⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Feb 7
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	4	½	½	½	
3⅞	2⅜	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Feb 9
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	1	11½	11½	11½	Feb 9
⅜	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Feb 3
20¼	15	Chi-Pneu Tool	3	16	16	16	— ½
37½	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	3	37½	36⅞	37½	Feb 7
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	8	¾	¾	¾	Feb 6
1½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 31
1¾	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Feb 7
8⅝	6½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Feb 7
14⅜	12½	Chick Cot Oil (¾a)	1	12½	12½	12½	Feb 6
13½	9⅝	Childs Co	5	12¼	12	12¼	Feb 8
84	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (5e)	78	75	73	74⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	1	10	10	10	
4½	3¼	City Stores	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Feb 1
24½	18½	Clark Equip (⅛e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb 8
28⅛	24	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	27	27	27	Feb 9
60⅛	50	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	3	53½	53	53	— ⅛
29⅛	23⅝	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	2	27½	27	27½	+ ⅜
133	125	Coca-Cola (4.40a)	1	131½	131½	131½	Feb 8
61	58	Coca-Cola A (2)	1	61	61	61	Feb 2
15	11½	Colgate-Palm (1)	6	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
104	101½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	104	103⅝	104	+1
28⅝	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	1	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
23⅜	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	19	19	19	Feb 9
17⅛	15½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	15¼	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	Col Gas & El	39	8	7⅞	8	
88⅝	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	87	86½	87	Feb 9
15⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2⅓% f)	1	12	12	12	Feb 9
29¼	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	2	26½	26½	26½	Jan 26
93	83⅛	Colum Carbon (4)	1	85	85	85	Feb 4
57	46	Comi Credit (4)	3	53	52½	53	— ⅛
107⅝	105⅝	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	107½	107⅜	107½	Feb 6
60	49½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	7	54½	54	54½	— ⅛
109½	107¼	Comi Inv cv pf (4½)	3	109¼	109	109	Jan 26
12⅝	10⅜	Comi Solvents	180	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
2⅛	1½	Com'with & South	48	2	1⅞	1⅞	
63⅛	45¾	Com'with & So pf (¾k)	1	60½	59⅞	60⅛	+ ⅛
28	26¼	Com'with Edis (1.60)	26	27⅞	27½	27⅞	+ ⅛
8⅞	7¼	Conde Nast	1	8½	8½	8½	Feb 9
30⅜	24⅜	Congol-Nairn (¾g)	7	26⅛	26	26	Feb 9
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18⅜	Consol Aircraft (1e)	6	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅛	Consol Cigar (⅝g)	1	8	8	8	Feb 1
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	75	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	+ ⅝
103⅝	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	8	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
11⅜	9	Consol Film pf (1e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	5⅜	Cons Laundries	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9¼	8	Consol Oil (.80)	9	8⅛	8¼	8⅜	
3¼	2¾	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Feb 9
3¾	3	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	Feb 9
15	12½	Consol'n Coal pf	2	13	12½	12½	Feb 8
95⅝	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	Feb 9
16½	12⅜	Container Corp	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
20⅜	16	Cont Bak A	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
2	1½	Cont Bak B	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
96	89	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	95½	95½	95½	Feb 7
44	38	Cont Can (½g)	10	38⅝	38⅜	38½	— ½
115¼	113	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	113⅞	113¾	113¾	— ⅛
10⅜	8	Cont Diam Fiber	1	8	8	8	
34⅝	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ⅛
4	2⅞	Cont Motors	42	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
31½	26¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	6	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
29¼	20⅝	Corn Prod Ref (1½g)	6	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ⅛
66¾	61¼	Corn Products (3)	1	64	64	64	+1
176¾	174⅝	Corn Products pf (7)	3	174½	173⅝	173⅝	—1
5⅜	3⅞	Coty Inc	47	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Atlas Corp. Wins Long Battle Over Utilities Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Atlas Corporation has emerged the victor in the battle with Associated Gas & Electric for control of the bankrupt Utilities Power & Light Corporation.

The two companies have been at issue for two years on the reorganization, particularly as applied to the type of plan considered necessary to remove the utility from court jurisdiction under Section 77b of the Bankruptcy Act. On Feb. 7 the Atlas Corporation filed an amended plan for reorganization of Utilities Power with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Federal Court in Chicago, containing provisions designed to wipe out the $10,000,000 investment of Associated Gas in Utilities Power acquired in the late 1920's.

Associated Gas has decided to present no opposition to the latest plan at hearings before the Securities and Exchange Commission, scheduled to start on Feb. 14, although officials of the company have strongly opposed previous proposals of Atlas for reorganization of the defunct utility.

An official of Associated said after examining the latest Atlas proposal:

"We have reached the conclusion that Associated is not in a position to take any further action in the matter for the reason that already too much money has been spent in what now appears to be a 'hopeless' situation."

This official indicated, however, that since part of the present assets of Utilities Power was acquired by funds advanced by the Class A, Class B and common stockholders, these stockholders should have an opportunity to share in any future value of these assets. To this end, Associated Gas will ask the SEC to extend the time in which holders of Class A and B and common shares have the right to subscribe to new common stock of the new Utilities Power and Light Corporation. Under the Atlas proposal, such subscription rights, after preferential treatment for other security holders, would lapse in 90 days.

Associated Gas's main investment in Utilitites Power lies in its holdings of the A, B and common shares. Atlas, on the other hand, has an investment exceeding $30,000,000 face value of debentures in the bankrupt utility. Its plan calls for the disintegration of Utilities Power and Light as it now exists through the sale or other disposal of its utility properties.

Basing its plan on the contention that Utilities Power, because of the scattered nature of its properties, cannot be made to comply with the integration provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act, Atlas has called for the creation of a new company to take over the assets of the old one. The new concern, the Atlas plan specifies, is to become primarily an investment company, with utility holdings limited to 5 per cent or less.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
4	3¾s '43-41 Mch	106.20	106.20	106.20
2	3¼s '46-43	110	110	110
6	2¾s '47-45	107.20	107.18	107.20
15	3½s '45	106.24	106.24	106.24
6	3¼s '56-46	113.27	113.26	113.27
1	3s '48-46	109.7	109.7	109.7
15	2½s '52-49	103.5	103.4	103.4
17	2½s '52-50	103.8	103.8	103.8
7	2½s '60-55	105.2	105.2	105.2
1	2¾s '59-56	103.25	103.25	103.25
1	2¾s '60-60	103.10	103.9	103.11

Home Owners Loan

6	2¾s '49-39	102.17	102.17	102.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '48	101½	101½	101½
6	Adams Exp 4s '47	102	101½	102
1	Adams Exp 4½s '48 st	102½	102½	102½
8	Alleghany cv 5s '44	74½	74	74½
1	Alleghany cv 5s '49	84½	84½	84½
5	Alleghany 5s '50 st	31	31	31
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	106	106	106
8	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¼	109¼	109¼
11	Am&For P 5s 2030	84½	84	84½
3	AmIGChemcv5½s '49	101½	101⅝	101⅝
10	Am Int 5½s '49	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
12	Am T&T 5½s '43	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
15	Am T&T 3¼s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
15	Am T&T 3¼s '61	107⅜	108⅛	107⅛
1	Am W W & E 6s '75	105½	105½	105½
4	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5	Ang C Nitra deb '67	23½	23½	23½
11	Arm Del 4s '55	98⅝	98¼	98¼
10	AT & SF 4s '95	108⅜	107⅝	108⅜
6	Atl & Cha A L 5s '44	91⅝	91	91¼
3	A C Line 1st 4s '52	88¼	85½	85½
1	ACL cll 4s '52	68	68	68
3	Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	52½	52½	52½
2	B & O rfg 6s '95	20½	20	20
4	B & O rfg 6s '95 ct	20½	20	20
6	B & O 1st 5s '48	51⅝	51½	51½
10	B & O rfg 5s '95	19½	19¼	19½
4	B & O 5s '96 P ct	19½	19⅜	19½
5	B & O 5s 2000 D	19⅝	19½	19⅝
2	B & O 5s 2000 D ct	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
13	B & O cv 4½s '60	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞
8	B & O 4s '48	51¾	51½	51½
5	B & O 4sPLE&WV '41	47½	47½	47½
7	B & O 5s S W '50	36	35½	35½
5	B & O 5s sw '50 ct	36	36	36
1	B & O 4s T C '59	42	42	42
1	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	87	87	87
2	Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	93	93	93
5	Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117⅝	117¼	117¼
1	Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	131	130⅞	130⅞
1	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
15	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
6	Beth Stl 3½s '52	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
4	Boston & Me 5s '67	28½	28½	28½
2	Bost & NY Air L 4s '55	7½	7½	7½
5	Bkly Edis 3½s '66	108	108	108
26	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	70⅞	70¼	70⅞
12	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	83	83	83
1	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
8	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108	108	108
10	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	98	97½	98
8	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	106¾	106½	106½
4	Buf R & P 4½s '57	27½	27½	27½
1	Buf R & P 4½s '57 ct	27¾	27¾	27¾
1	Bur C R & No 5s '34	8	8	8
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	96	96½	96¼
3	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	119½	119½	119½
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118½	118½	118½
2	Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅜	123¼	123¼
14	Can Pac 5s '54	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
14	Can Pac 4½s '46	99	98¾	98⅞
6	Can Pac 4½s '60	94¼	94⅛	94¼
3	Can Pac 4s perp	81	80½	80½
1	Can B Un Pac 4s '48	17	17	17
1	Can Ga Chat 4s '51	7½	7½	7½
1	Can Ga Lat 5s '45	32	32	32
3	Can Ill E&G 5s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
11	Can Pac 5s '60	55½	55¼	55¼
15	Can Pac 1st 4s '49	73¾	73	73
3	Champ P&F 4¾s '50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1	C&O 4½s '93	123	123	123
7	C&O 3½s '96 D	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1	CB&Q 3½s '77	91	91	91
1	CB&Q gen 4s '58	98¾	98¾	98¾
6	CB&Q 4s '49 Ill	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1	Chi & E Ill 6s '34	97	97	97
4	Chic Gt West 4s '59	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	Chi I&L 5s '66	4½	4½	4½
1	CM&StP&P 5s '75	9¼	9¼	9¼
5	CM&P&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2	Chi&NW 6½s'36	16½	16½	16½
4	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	4¾	4½	4½
1	Chi&NW 4½s2037	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	Chi&NW 5s '54	13½	13½	13½
16	CRI&P 4½s 52A	7¼	7	7
6	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	3¼	3¼	3¼
9	C R I & P 4s'88	15¼	15½	15¼
11	C R I & P rfg 4s'34	7¼	7	7
2	CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	6½	6	6⅛
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107	107	107
11	Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	102½	102½	102½
2	Ch&W Ind 4½s'62	91¼	91¼	91¼
4	Choc Okla&G 5s'52	15	15	15
1	Cinn Leb & N 4s'42	103	103	103
7	Cin Un Term 3½s'71	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
5	CinUnTerm 5s '51C	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15* Util.
Net change	—.33	—.07	—.01
Today's close†	143.66	29.93	26.68
Previous close	143.99	30.00	26.67
1939 high	154.85	34.33	28.52
1938 low	136.42	27.93	22.30

*20 utilities prior to June 2, 1938.
†Preliminary.

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	109¾	109¾	109¾
6	Clev Un Term 5s'73	78½	78⅜	78½
5	ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	72¼	72¼	72¼
76	Colmbia G 5s'52 May	100⅞	100¼	100⅞
50	Colmbia G 5s'1961	101	100½	101
1	Col & Tol 4s'55	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞
6	Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
9	Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
16	Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	102	102⅜	103
1	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
8	Comwith Ed 3½s'66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
65	Comwith Ed 3½s'58	110⅜	109⅞	110¼
1	Comwith Ed 4s '81	107½	107½	107½
1	Comwith Ed 3¾s'65	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Conn Riv Pw 3¾s'61	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
13	Con Edis 3¼s'46	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
11	Con Edis 3½s'48	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
28	Con Edis 3½s '58	106	105⅝	106
1	Con Edis 3½s '56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
9	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Consum Pow 3¾s'65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3	Consum Pow 3½s'70	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
5	Container Cor 6s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11	Container 5s '42	98½	98½	98½
16	Continent Oil 3¾s'48	108⅛	108	108⅛
1	Crane Co 3½s '51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	33	32¾	32¾
1	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	57¼	57⅛	57¼
4	D & R G W 5s '55 asd	4½	4½	4½
8	Det Ed 4½s '61	113	113	113
2	Det Ed 4s '65	112	112	112
1	Dow Chem 3s '51	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Dul Missab&I 3½s '62	105¾	105¾	105¾
16	Erie rfg 5s '67	113⅜	111¼	111¼
6	Erie rfg 5s '75	113⅜	111¼	111¼
5	Erie gen lien 4s '96	21¾	21¾	21¾
2	Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Fed Lt & T 5s '42	101	101	101
15	Fireston T&R 3½s '48	103¾	103½	103½
2	Fla E Sts 5s '74	77¼	77¼	77¼
2	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	71¼	71¼	71¼
7	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	62¼	62	62
9	Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	106¼	106¼	106¼
34	Gen MotAccept3⅜s51	107⅜	107¼	107¼
5	Goodrich 4¼s 56	100⅜	100	100
11	Goodrich 6s 45	100⅜	100	100
7	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
12	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	104½	103⅞	103⅞
3	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	96¼	96	96
3	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
1	Gulf St Util 4s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4	74½	74½	74½
1	Hous OilTex 5½s40	101½	101¼	101¼
3	Hudson Coal 5s62A	33½	33½	33½
6	Hud & Man rfg 5s57	47¼	46¾	47¼
4	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13¼	13	13
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2	Ill Cen 4s 52	57	57	57
3	Ill Cen 4s 53	54¾	54	54
33	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	50½	49½	49¾
2	Ill Cen 5s 55	66	66	66
3	ICAcSLAcNO 5s63A	55¾	55¾	55¾
2	Indpls & Lou 4s 56	101¼	101¼	101¼
51	Insland Stl 3s 61	109½	109½	109½
4	Interb Rtr rfg 5s66	60	60	60
9	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	78⅞	78¾	78⅞
3	Int Mer Mar 6s 41	56	56	56
6	Int Paper 5s 55	91½	91⅜	91⅜
3	Int T&T 4½s '52	66¾	66¾	66¾
13	Int T&T 5s '55	69½	69¼	69¼
fl	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3½	3½	3½
7	JamesFdCl 4s '59	53	52½	52½
2	K C South 5s '50	65½	65½	65½
8	K C South 3s '50	69	68¾	68¾
5	Kans G&E 4½s '80	105¾	105¾	105¾
8	Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅜	102¼	102¼
3	Kresge Found 3½s47	100¼	100¼	100¼
6	Lac Gas 5½s '53	50½	49¼	49¼
13	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	50	49½	49¾
2	Lac Gas 5s '39	83¼	83¼	83¼
3	L S & M S 3½s97reg	85	85	85
9	Leh Val Coal 6s '43	30½	30	30½
5	Lex & East 5s '45	114½	114½	114½
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
2	Liggett & M 7s'44reg	128¼	128¼	128¼
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	128	128	128
12	Lowes 3½s '46	101	100⅞	101
2	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	82¼	82¼	82¼
4	Lorillard Co 5s '51	124¾	124¾	124¾
16	Louis & N un 4s '40	100	99⅞	99⅞
2	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
11	Maine Cen 4½s '60	43¾	42¼	43¾
2	Manati Sug 4s '57	29	29	29
1	Marion StShov6s '47	85	85	85
1	McCrory Strs 5s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1	Met Ed 4½s '68	111	111	111
8	MilSparta&NW 4s'47	13½	13½	13½
1	M&StL cn 5s '34 ct	6½	6½	6½
10	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	5½	5½	5½
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6½	6½	6½
1	Mo-Ill 5s '54	51	51	51
6	M-K-T 4½s '78	24½	23¾	23¾
5	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	23	23	23
13	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	3½	3¼	3¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
4	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
3	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18	18	18
4	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4¾	4¾	4¾
2	Mob&O Montg 5s'47	19¼	19	19
5	Mob & O 4½s '77	26	26	26
1	MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
10	MonWPaPubSv5s'85	104⅝	104½	104⅝
188	Montf Pow 3¾s4 '66	99	98⅝	98⅝
3	Montreal Tr 5s '55 A	78¾	78¾	78¾
1	Mor&Essex3½s2000	53¾	53¾	53¾
2	MountStTrT3½s '68	106	106⅛	106⅛
1	Nassau El 4s '51	22¾	22¾	22¾
3	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
27	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
9	Nt RRMex 4s '51asd	⅝	⅝	⅝
10	Natl Steel 4s '65	109	109	109
2	N O Pub Sv 5s '55A	104	104	104
2	NO Pub Sv 5s "5B	104¼	104	104
1	N Orl&NE 4½s '52	52	52	52
1	N Orl Term 4s '53	66	66	66
1	NY&QunE&P 3½s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
8	NYC rfg 5s 2013	60	60	60
5	NYC 4½s 2013 A	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
1	NYC cn 4s '98	65¼	65¼	65¼
1	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	55½	55⅝	55½
7	NYC&HR 3½s '97	81½	81	81½
1	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	62¾	62¾	62¾
5	NYCh&StL 4½s '78	52¾	52	52⅝
10	NYCh&StL 4s '46	75¼	75¼	75¼
18	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105½	105½	105½
2	NY Dock Co 4s '51	50¾	50¾	50⅝
8	NY Edis 3½s '65	108	108	108
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
2	NYNH&H cll 6s '40	23½	23½	23½
1	NYNH&H 4s '56	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
2	NYNH&H 4s '67	5½	5½	5½
1	NY O & W gen4s'55	4½	4½	4½
9	NY & R Gas 6s '51A	99	98⅞	99
18	NY Steam 3½s '63	103	102¾	103
14	NY Tel 4½s '39	102¾	102⅝	102¾
1	NY Tel 3¼s '67	109½	109½	109½
7	Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	97½	97⅛	97¼
8	Nor Pac 6s 2047	64¼	64⅛	64¼
3	Nor Pac 3s 2047	47	47	47
3	Ogden & L Cha 4s '48 st	5	5	5
1	Ohio Edis 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
86	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
1	Okla G & E 3¾s '66	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
1	Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Ore Sh Line 5s '46	114¾	114¾	114¾
3	Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116½	116½	116½
10	Or-WashRR & N4s'61	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
1	Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	79	78¾	78¾
1	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Pac T & T 3¼s '66 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Pac Oil 4½ '63	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2	Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	97	97	97
14	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105½	105½	105½
2	Pen RR gen 5s '68	105½	105½	105½
3	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
19	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
13	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	85	84⅝	85
4	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	94¾	94½	94¾
16	Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	94¾	94½	94½
2	Pen RR 3¾s '70	87½	87⅛	87½
2	Pen RR 3½s '52	80⅞	80¾	80¾
11	Pheips Dodge 3½s '52	113½	112	112
1	Phill & W 4½s '81 D	105	105	105
36	Phila Co 5s '67	102½	102½	102½
2	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110½	110½	110½
3	Phillips Pet 3s'48	109¼	109¼	109¼
7	PCC&cSL 5s '70A	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
8	PCC & SL 5s'75B	103⅛	103	103
10	PCC /& S L 4½s'40A	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3	Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	47	47	47
2	Portl Gen El 5s'50	106	106	106
39	Portl Gen E 4½s'60	70⅞	70¼	70½
1	Porto Ri R Tob cv6s'42	14½	14½	14½
5	Postal Tel&C 5s'53	14¾	14½	14½
4	Purity Bak 5s'48	99¼	99¼	99¼
6	Rem Rand 4½s'56	102	101⅞	101⅞
5	Republic Steel 5½s'54	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
4	Repub Steel 4½s'61	91⅞	91¼	91¼
1	Revere Cop&B 4½s'56	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Richfield Oil 4s'52	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	35	35	35
35	Rio Gr W cit 4s'49	38	35	38
13	Rio Gr W cit 4s'49	18¼	18	18
1	RI Ark&La 4½s'34	11	11	11
1	StLPeo&NWSs'48	13	13	13
1	St L S F 5s'50B	11	11	11
2	St L S F 4½s'78	11	11	11
1	St L S F 4s50A ct	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
3	St Paul Un Dep 5s'72	117	117	117
1	Schulco 6½s'46B	29	29	29
12	Seab A L cn 6s '45	7½	7½	7½
5	Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7½	7½	7½
10	Sea A L 4s '59	14	13⅝	13⅝
25	Sea A L rfg 4s '59	5¼	5¼	5¼
2	Sea A L rfg 4s '59 ct	5¼	5¼	5¼
15	Sea-AllFla6s'35Act	3¼	3¼	3¼
31	Shell Un 3½s'51	104⅜	104¼	104¼
8	SoconyVacOil3½s'50	107½	107⅜	107½
2	So Cal Pow 6s '47	102½	102⅜	102⅜
8	Sou Pac 4½s'68	51⅝	51	51
17	Sou Pac 4½s '81	50½	50	50
23	So Pac 4½s '69	50¾	50¼	50⅜
11	So Pac rfg 4s '55	65¼	65	65
10	So Pac 3¾s '46	58⅝	58⅛	58½
2	So Pac 4½sOre '77	55⅞	55⅞	55⅞
8	So Pac SFTer 4s '50	87¾	87½	87¾
13	South Ry 6½s '56	72	71½	71¾
1	South Ry gen 6s '56	69	69	69
13	South Ry cn 5s '94	82	82	82
1	South Ry gen 4s '56	53¼	53½	53⅛
1	S W Gas & Elec 6s'60	107½	107½	107½
15	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
1	Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4	Studebaker cv 6s '45	81	80	80
14	Swift & Co 3¼s '50	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
51	Ten El Pow 6s '74A	100½	99⅞	99⅞
5	T RR A StL 5s '44	114¼	114¼	114¼
12	T RR A St L 4s '53	106	105¾	105⅞
1	Texark Ft Sm5½s'50	85½	85½	85½
5	Tex Corp 3½s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
9	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
2	Tex & Pac 5s '79C	83¼	83	83
3	Tex & Pac 5s '80D	83½	83½	83½
14	Third Ave aj 5s '60	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
11	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108⅞	108½	108½
14	Un Oil Cal cv 3½s'52	108	107¾	108
36	Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	116½	116½	116½
2	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
4	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
8	Union Pac 3½s '70	96½	96½	96½
2	Unit Bis Am 5s '50	108¾	108½	108¾
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	71	71	71
11	US Steel 3¼s '48	105½	105⅝	105⅝
3	UtahL&Trac 5s '44	96¼	96¼	96¼
23	Utah P&L 5s '44	97¾	97½	97½
3	Util P&L 5½s '57	67⅜	67¼	67¼
4	Util Pow 5s '59	67¼	67¼	67¼
6	Vanadium 5s '41	101	101	101
1	VerCPac4½s asd '35	½	½	½
2	Va El&Pow 3½s'68	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	W Va&S W 1st 5s 2003	72	72	72
5	Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	106⅞	106⅝	107⅜
10	Wabash rfg 5s '76	9⅞	9½	9⅞
7	Wabash 1st 5s '39	43	42½	43
1	Wabash 5s '80	9½	9½	9½
3	Warner Bros cv 6s '90	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
3	Wash Term 3½s '54	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	Westch Lt3½s '67	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5	WestVaP&Pap1½s '52	106½	106¼	106¼
12	Westn Md 5½s '77A	88½	87¾	87¾
4	Westn Md 4s '52	83	82¾	83
1	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	18¾	18½	18½
6	Westn Pac 5s '46 asd	19¼	18¾	18¾
2	Western Un 5s '51	60½	60½	60½
3	Western Un 5s '60	60⅜	60¼	60⅜
1	Western Un 5½s '50	60	60	60
5	Wilson&Co 4s '55	101½	101⅛	101⅛
14	Wis Cen 4s '49	¾	¾	¾
1	Wis El Pow 3½s '68	108	108	108
13	Youngst S&T 4s '48	106¾	106	106

Foreign Bonds

1	Antioquia 7s '45 D	11½	11½	11½
1	Antioquia 1st 7s '57	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
128	Antwerp 5s '58	77¾	77¾	77¾
17	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	77¼	77	77¼
44	Argentine 4½s '48	92	91⅞	91⅞
24	Argentine 4½s '71	86⅝	86½	86½
16	Australia 5s '55	100	99¾	100
20	Australia 4½s '56	95¼	95	95
6	Belgium 6s '55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
18	Brazil 8s '41	15½	15¼	15½
12	Brazil 6½s '26-57	12	12	12
1	Brazil 6½s '57-57	11¾

Puzzle of Palestine: Arabs State Their Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The News

LONDON, Feb. 10—Rival Arab groups have succeeded in forming a common front at the Palestine Conference now in progress here. More rapid progress is thus hoped for in hammering out a plan for the ultimate disposal of the area which is revered alike by two races, the Arabs and the Jews, and by three of the world's most widely diffused religions, Christianity, Judaism, and Islam.

It was thanks chiefly to the untiring efforts of the Colonial Secretary Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, that the differences between the Arab delegations were resolved. The Palestine Defense Party, representing the moderate Arab opinion in Palestine and opposed to the terrorist campaign there, has waived its claim to a larger delegation. Meanwhile, the representatives of the Grand Mufti have abandoned their demand to fix the composition of the Defense Party.

The Background

The British Government's attempt to solve the "puzzle of Palestine" at the present London Conference was complicated not only by the vigor of the Arab opposition to the Jews but also by a division among the Arab delegations. The fact that there are representatives in London of the more moderate Palestine National Defense Party which favors co-operation with Britain, as well as of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem does not alter the basic demands of the Arab Independence movement.

Essentials of the Arab program demand a sovereign all-Palestine Arab State, consistent with the promise which the Arabs claim was given by the British Government in 1915. They have asked the "total and permanent shutting off of Jewish immigration." In return, they are willing to grant minority rights to the existing Jewish population of Palestine and to enter treaty relations with Great Britain on the lines of the Anglo-Iraq treaty of 1930.

The Jewish View

Beyond this there has not yet emerged an indication of concessions; and it is equally certain that the Jewish delegation regards such terms with intransigent opposition.

There are many in England who believe that the major achievement of the conference may be to provide a breathing space in which the British Government can formulate a definite policy, while others look to the representatives of the independent Arab States for a solution.

These representatives, it is reported, favor sufficient compromise to enable them to reconcile their championship of the Arab and national cause in Palestine with their desire to remain on friendly terms with Great Britain.

Imperialism Charged

The Palestinian Arabs are today the only ones in the Middle East who have not achieved at least partial independence, and they see in the failure of Great Britain to adhere to that part of the League of Nations Mandate which promises self-government, an attempt to play an imperialist role and maintain British rule indefinitely.

The historical right of the Arabs to Palestine is difficult to dispute. The Jewish national home has, in a large measure, become an established fact. Thus the conference is faced by the practical fact that neither group can be removed.

Jewish Colonization

Regarding all the land in Palestine is their own, however, the Arabs insist on the right to sanction any change in population, in the use of its resources and its government. They object to the implication their mode of cultivating the soil is backward and that by using the intensive methods of the Jewish farmers, they can not only gain more, but can make land available for others. They feel they have made considerable progress, and will continue, but at their own pace.

From the standpoint of economics, many of the Arabs do not admit that Jewish colonization has been of benefit to them. Much employment has been created and the greater part of the cost of government is assumed by the Jews. Yet national and political interests are not always in accord with economic interests. The Arabs aspire to rule, and as the Jewish population grows, with it grows the concern that if and when self-government is conceded, it may not be national in the Arab sense, but government by a Jewish majority. If immigration can be stopped now, the Arabs feel, they will be able to live in peace with their Jewish neighbors, but the threat that some day they may lose the preponderance in their own State has made them force the issue.

The Arabs see a threat in the rules of land purchase and inheritance included in the statutes of some Zionist organizations which tend to make it impossible for the Arabs to buy back their land; they see it in protective tariffs for the growing number of Jewish industries which have raised the prices of commodities used by the Arabs; and they also see it in the growing tendency of the Jews to decrease their dependence upon Arab labor.

Each new wave of immigrants has increased Arab determination to resist, until, with the publishing of the reports of the Peel Commission proposing the partition of Palestine in a form regarded by many as unfair to Jews as well as to the Arabs, this resistance has become a virtual state of war. Even the Defense Party which is opposed to the more vigorous tactics of the Grand Mufti has rejected partition in any form.

Unity Among Arabs

Where formerly the educated Arabs of the city and the leaders of political factions led in organized, but spasmodic, attacks upon Jewish settlers, today the issue has been taken up by the country-side and a national movement in the full sense of the word has emerged. The unity of the Arab aristocracy and the Fellaheen, or common peasantry, is seen in the general substitution of the desert Arab headgear, now called a "liberty cap," for the fez.

The outbreaks of violence brought vigorous British military action and just prior to the London conference a period of peace was inaugurated—with police and troops in control of strategic points and a number of the more outspoken Arab leaders having fled the country, into exile along with the Grand Mufti. But as the conference opened, renewed outbreaks were reported.

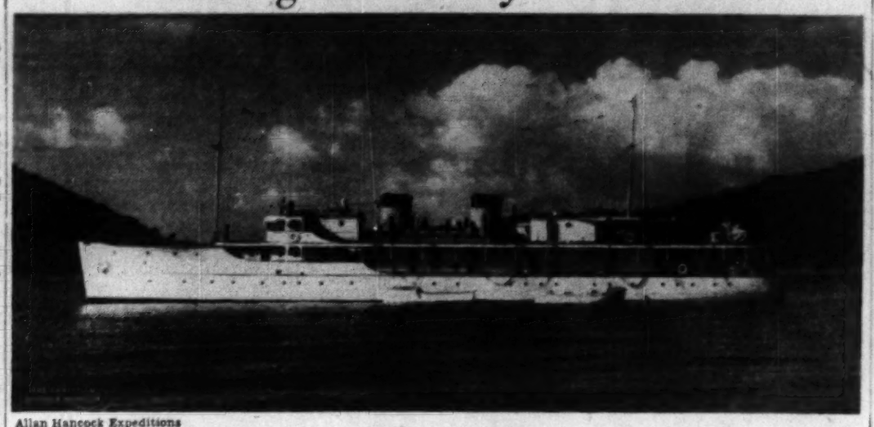
The Arabs' Present Case

Yet the justification advanced by the Arabs is that theirs has been a position of extremity. They contend that even before the Balfour Declaration, which pledged British aid to the formation of a national home for the Jews in Palestine, unequivocal pledges had been given the Arabs. Their historians contend—and with many documents bearing on their claims—that the price of Arab co-operation against Turkey was the so-called MacMahon-Husein treaty of 1915.

The documents have never been published by the British. But the Arabs have made public translations which depict the British as promising an independent Arab State, including Palestine, in return for the military assistance of King Husein, then Shareef of Mecca.

The conflict appears in social, economic, and other spheres to parallel the political aspect in which two claims appear in complete conflict—a conflict which the British are attempting to resolve through some "appeasement compromise."

Floating Laboratory: Velero III



Allan Hancock Expeditions

Gift of Capt. G. Allan Hancock to Research Work in Pacific

A 'Swift Sailer' for Marine Study At Southern California University

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Capt. G. Allan Hancock, explorer of marine life in the Pacific Ocean, has presented his flagship-laboratory, Velero III, to the University of Southern California; together with an endowment, the ship is a companion gift to the Allan Hancock Foundation for Scientific Research, established a year ago on the campus; the Foundation building is now being constructed.

The exploration cruiser is regarded as one of the finest vessels for its purpose, especially designed and equipped. During its eight years afloat, its annual voyages to the southeastern Pacific have accommodated leading natural scientists from many institutions.

All steel from stem to stern, Velero III is 198 feet in length with a 30-foot beam, and is powered by twin Diesel engines, with a fuel capacity for a 10,000-mile none-stop cruise. Fresh food and water storage is ample to supply 30 persons on a three-month voyage.

Velero III will remain its name, in keeping with the desire of Captain Hancock who selected it as definitive of "swift sailing"; Captain Hancock's Velero I is a 100-foot vessel and Velero II is a 125-foot vessel.

Velero III is to embody a new departure in education, according to Rufus B. von KleinSmid, President of the University of Southern California, who has announced that the vessel will continue in survey use and also serve for instructional purposes in marine and nautical subjects.

On past trips, the boat has brought back hundreds of unusual animals, birds, reptiles, and fish from remote areas; many rare and previously unknown species of marine organisms have been discovered and thousands of specimens furnished universities, museums, and zoos in the United States and neighboring countries.

President Betters Position Strategically in Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Fundamentals in the political and quasi-constitutional controversy between President Roosevelt and the Senate over judicial appointments were somewhat blurred today by developing events.

The President's new judicial appointments, announced yesterday, were contrary in two instances to the recommendations of Senators from the States concerned. Yet both these appointments were of outstanding merit, and both Senators who were overruled stated they would accept the President's decisions. To this extent, therefore, the President appeared to have improved his position.

On the other hand, the Senate speech of Senator Elbert D. Thomas, (D) of Utah, a regular New Deal Democrat, made a profound impression in defining the Constitutional rights of the Senate and criticizing the President's claims, while Senator Harry F. Byrd, (D) of Virginia, hit back hard at Mr. Roosevelt in a public statement.

Four of the President's judicial appointments yesterday were warmly applauded. Judge Robert P. Patterson of New York, elevated to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, is a Republican, hence probably not the first choice of the New York Senators. Francis Biddle, placed on the United States Circuit Court of Pennsylvania, was an appointment which directly overruled Senator Joseph Guffy's recommendation of Judge Michael A. Musmanno of Pittsburgh. But Senator Guffey says he will raise no objection.

Herschel W. Arant, dean of the Ohio State University Law School, named as new Appellate Judge in the Sixth Circuit Court, was opposed by Senator Vic Donahey as a resident of Ohio "only for a few years." The two Kentucky Senators, whose State is included in the circuit, are also reported to be displeased. But they, unlike the Virginia Senators, are prepared to accept the nomination.

Thus President Roosevelt, by overruling Senatorial "advice" on two and perhaps three judgeships, seeks to prove his right to make nominations irrespective of the personal objections of Senators. But the facts are different in several respects. He is not involved in a bitter political fight with any of the Senators whose advice he did not follow in these appointments, and they are not raising the question of privilege. Likewise, they appear to have been consulted in the appointments, though their candidates lost, while the Virginia Senators claim they were not consulted in the full sense.

Senator Byrd, in a long statement, looks ahead and says the President's letter "was obviously a political document designed and intended to create a political issue in the senatorial campaign of 1940." He adds new information: that he and Senator Glass not only were prepared to accept either of their two recommendations for the Virginia judgeship, but three other men as well whose names were submitted by others.

"The attempt to martyrize Judge Roberts by the President," says Senator Byrd, "that he has been the innocent victim of the opposition of the Virginia Senators, is an easily recognized effort to make this nomination a political issue.

"It is well to recall," concludes the Virginian, "that the power of appointment to such offices as District Judge is a joint power divided equally between the President and the Senate. It is unavailing for either the President or the Senate to seek virtually the sole power in the matter. This the Senators from Virginia have no desire to do and have not done."

But whatever Senators Byrd and Glass say, the effect on the Senate of the Thomas speech was likely to be more lasting, since it came from a New Dealer. Senator Thomas significantly criticized the President on two or three other alleged constitutional lapses in recent years; a dual veto of a bill, an effort to change extraterritoriality laws. He said:

"It would be dangerous, as it has been dangerous, both to the constitutional and the extra-constitutional position of the Presidency for the President to act without the advice of Senators. This I know has been done; great offense has been given. It has always brought party dissension and it will always destroy party unity."

Hainan

(Continued from Page 1)

a naval landing party and army regulars occupied shore positions on Hainan during the early morning and immediately started advancing inland against Chinese forces. The reports said Kiungchow, the capital, had been taken without resistance.

Control of the island would give the Japanese a base from which their warplanes could greatly extend their range to include the newly-constructed highway from Indo-China to the Chinese interior, enabling them to hamper the flow of military supplies.

Observers considered Japan was making good on her oft-repeated threat to "take necessary measures" against alleged importation of arms for China by way of Indo-China.

For audacity and surprise the action paralleled the sudden attack at Bias Bay Oct. 11 which resulted in the rapid occupation of Canton, China's southern metropolis, and the severing of the Hong Kong route for China's munitions.

In both cases many observers had believed the closeness of extensive European interests would cause the Japanese to hold off.

The landing at Hainan, however, brought the Japanese sphere of influence flush against the French who sought to checkmate such a move by occupying the Paracel Islands, 150 miles south, last July.

France formally notified Japan of this action July 4, declaring only Annamese policemen and customs men had been sent to hold the Islands.

However, it was understood from unofficial sources that several companies of Senegalese sharpshooters also had moved to the same area.

In military quarters it was expected Japan immediately would establish an air base at Hainan from which to bomb China's railways and highways in the South and Southwest which are being utilized as supply routes.

Hainan Island, almost half the size of Ireland, is about 260 miles southwest of Hong Kong and separated by a narrow strait from Luichow Peninsula, a part of Kwangtung Province of China.

Across the Gulf of Tongking to the west is Indo-China. Hainan controls the sea-lane approaches to the French Protectorate.

Japanese occupation of Hainan Island would extend Japanese "stepping stones" from her own islands through Formosa to Hainan in a line separating the Philippines from the Asiatic mainland and toward the Netherlands Indies.

Since the Chinese war started, gestures at Japanese occupation have alarmed the British and French repeatedly.

The Island has been bombed by Japanese air raiders repeatedly, and there have been numerous reports of attempted landings by Japanese detachments.

The Japanese have threatened to occupy the Island in order to cut off an alleged flow of munitions through Indo-China to the Chinese. France has denied munitions were going through Indo-China.

Last June the British and French informed Japan they would act together if the Island were occupied.

Power Politics Plays Part In Critical War in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

platform of the Left that the Rightists were seeking to combat.

Their primary interest was to keep westernized thought from penetrating into the secluded existence of old Spain. They had watched it invade the coastal fringe of industrial Catalonia, and of the northern Basque lands, and were determined to prevent it spreading to Valencia, Madrid, and the interior.

Yet, strange to say, from the moment when General Sanjurjo, released from prison after his abortive 1932 rising, carried his cause straight to Berlin, the Rightists have gradually become identified with the foreign element. The Falangist clique, dominating the Insurgent cause today, has drawn its ideals almost entirely from foreign Fascism, while the hard-pressed Leftist Government, and particularly the still-unconquered sections of Castile and Estremadura, are almost fanatically opposed to the foregn invader. General Franco, it might be added, leader of today's reactionary government, was under the de Rivera dictatorship, a pillar of the Republican revolt ten years before.

Democracies Held Aloof

When the present revolt broke in July, 1936, therefore, it was found that both Italy and Germany were involved, ostensibly to destroy Communism—which had actually made a poor showing at the polls—but primarily, as France and Britain well understood, to gain a hold on the strategic peninsula and on its strip of Morocco across the Straits of Gibraltar and its island bases.

What would be the countermove to this advance by Britain and France—Spain's immediate neighbor? The most obvious would have been to help Loyalist Spain, which at least had some claim on the sympathies of the democratic countries. For various reasons this line of resistance was discarded.

In the early stages of the revolt France appears to have been influenced by the fact that the Spanish peninsula has been one of the nation's tender spots. Napoleon's decision to send troops into Spain in 1807 had proved his undoing. With half his army tied to Spain and the rest attempting to hold off the Central European powers, the Empire fell to pieces.

Possibly with this consideration in mind the Blum Government in France was not eager to rush into trouble in Spain with an increasingly powerful German army on the east. Indeed, it was not anxious to invite any kind of trouble while attempting to float its great program of progressive legislation.

British Conciliatory to Italy

At the same time Britain, conscious of its deficiencies in arms, as revealed by Premier Baldwin early in 1936, and anxious to end the strained relations with Italy brought on by the Ethiopian affair—anxious also to consider the Mediterranean a closed issue so as to concentrate upon pressing problems in Central Europe and the Near East—not only concurred with negative features of the French policy, but made the policy its own, developing a positive angle long after France had begun to doubt the wisdom of allowing the authoritarians quite so free a hand.

In January, 1937, rumors of German troops in Morocco brought an influx of French forces into the French zone there, until assurances from Herr Hitler eased the tension. In the following October when Italian troops in Spain had reached the 40,000 figure, the French were with difficulty restrained from opening the frontier for arms to Loyalist Spain by Britain, which still hoped to turn its peninsula policy to account, so long as the struggle did not spread outside.

With the virtual collapse of the Loyalists' main resistance today, before the combined advance of General Franco and his Fascist abbettors the preliminary stages of Britain's policy have been rounded off and the unstressed positive features of the policy are coming into evidence.

Hitherto the European war in miniature had been confined mainly to the Spanish issue with the Non-intervention Committee establishing some kind of control over the operations. Now the moment is near when General Franco will be called upon to liquidate his debts for Fascist assistance. At that point the purely Spanish element tends to drop out of the picture and the contest is turned over to the major powers themselves. The problem turns on which group of powers will be left with the major military or economic control in Spain after the debts have been met.

The assumption now is that the Nationalist leader will be thankful to have at his back the preponderating force of the British and French fleets and the preponderating financial resources of Threadneedle Street, as the only means of saving his nation from a kind of debt that usually has taken away the last vestige of independence of the debtor.

Italian, and still more, German military authorities and trading concerns have been operating in Spain preparing for this day of settlement. But so, too, have the British and French. And it is significant that the Franco Government has already produced a law intended to stop foreign exploitation of Spain's military resources. This new aspect of the struggle will now come rapidly into view.

As for the ill-starred Spanish people, their sufferings have forced them to leave their seclusion and much of their individualism and to come abreast of Western thought. After two years of extemporary fighting they have been fashioned into a disciplined force under Premier Negrin and Foreign Minister del Vayo. Their fierce individualism has yielded to a new sense of national unity. A people that has shown such extraordinary patience and determination in hardship and defeat is unlikely to lapse into a state of slavish deference to the first Fascist who calls himself dictator of Spain.

Wallace Opposes 'Cost' Farm Bill, Sees Consumer Tax

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, opposed a price-fixing farm bill today, saying it might increase consumer costs $1,000,000,000 or more annually.

Mr. Wallace testified before the Senate Agriculture Committee, which is considering a "cost-of-production" farm bill that would fix minimum prices for a long list of farm products.

"This would involve a consumers' tax several times as great as any processing tax that could pass Congress," Mr. Wallace said. "This is a very interesting possible method for collecting a consumers' tax of $1,000,000,000, and it might be several times that."

"How does it differ from the tariff?" interrupted Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), of Montana. "That also is a more painless way of getting the tax out of the consumer."

Mr. Wallace agreed the fixing of farm prices was similar to tariff for industry and added:

"A great many people would throw up their hands in holy horror at a 30 cents a bushel processing tax who favor a minimum price of $1.50 a bushel for wheat," he said.

The Secretary speculated that the proposal to license all buyers of farm products to assure payment of fixed prices "probably would result in bootlegging" of farm products.

This brought a protest from Senator Wheeler that under the present Farm Act some farmers were getting benefit payments for doing nothing.

Mr. Wallace asked Senator Wheeler to supply "specific details" to the Agricultural Department for investigation. All payments, he said, were controlled by county committees of farmers and the Department always tried to "prevent chiseling."

Hole in Law Is Pointed Out

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—Asserting the judiciary was "not only unresponsive but also relatively irresponsible to public sentiment," Prof. Walter Gellhorn of Columbia University Law School asked the National Lawyers Guild today to help perfect the machinery of administrative law.

In a keynote speech prepared for delivery at the Guild's third annual convention, Professor Gellhorn expressed the opinion that lawyers must constantly eschew "the belief that the capacity to govern justly lies only beneath the black robes of the judges, and that to them, the wise and good fathers, we must turn hopefully for true guidance through the mazes of the law."

College Costs

A survey indicated that only 1,000 of 4,200 North Carolina High School graduates planning in 1938 to attend college had as much as $500 a year each to spend for expenses.

G. O. P. Backs President On Defense Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

tion for their tangible affirmations. The statement, which placed particular emphasis on the Panama Canal as the key to a truly defensive policy, read in part as follows:

"The United States may from time to time adopt new attitudes and pursue new policies relating to other matters in this ever-changing world, but there can be no lessening of its devotion to the Monroe Doctrine because this, more than any other single aspect of policy, involves the safety of the nation and its vital interests.

Philippine Issue

"Especially is this true now that by an act of Congress we are withdrawing from the Philippines and shall not be expected to defend those islands.

"If we control the sea and the air over a wide radius from the Canal it will not be easy for an enemy to reach it from the sea.

"Likewise if, when the need arises, we take instant measures to prevent the establishment of hostile bases in Central or South America, we shall have gone a long way toward closing the door.

"With our defense system made effective far out in the Pacific and far out in the Atlantic, with hostile military infiltration promptly prevented, and with the Canal itself fortified to the utmost degree of effectiveness, we shall be secure in the Western World. Such should be our military policy; such must be our defense."

Secrecy Order Modified

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Senate Military Affairs Committee agreed today to permit members to make public all information they obtain in future closed sessions, except military secrets.

It voted down, however, a motion to hold open hearings on the Administration's current defense program and defeated by an 8 to 8 tie vote, a motion by Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont to hold open hearings on future bills.

It postponed until Monday action on a motion by Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri to make public the record of its investigations of the proposed sale of the latest type of military planes to France.

Senator Austin said he interpreted today's action to mean that Committee members would be free to discuss with newspaper men all that had taken place in the committee room in closed sessions except matters involving military secrets.

Daily Worker Complies With Publication Order

NEW YORK (AP)—Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., withdrew a motion in Supreme Court Feb. 6 to enjoin further publication of the Daily Worker, Communist newspaper, when the paper agreed to publish the names of the corporation owning it as well as the officers and managing editor.

A complaint had been filed with the Attorney General by persons who said they wished to bring suit against the paper but were unable to ascertain the names of its officers. Since the enjoining suit was brought the paper has carried the information, the Attorney General said.

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Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
T 1. 80C

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main Street Tel. 435
FIRST CLASS GOODS AT BOTH STORES
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. 1880-1
LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.

DEDHAM

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

DEDHAM—Westwood

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 2408 Norwood 1445—1446

FALL RIVER

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Dept. Store
83rd Mill-End Sale Now in Progress

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. A. Lane Company
Our mark down sale on Suits, Overcoats and Topcoats will continue during February

Harper Method
This is a good time to have one of our Permanent Waves. White hair is not harmed by our method.
Call 3430 for appointment.
520 MAIN STREET Room 17

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meals Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

February 14th we celebrate our 4th anniversary in our cosy Cottage Garden. We thank you, our new friends, who have visited us and enjoyed our Cakes, Cookies, Pies and Muffins.
Special Cakes for Special Occasions, on order.
COTTAGE GARDEN
"Distinctly Different"
16 Putnam Street Tel. 3693

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY 1885 1938
The Department Store of the North Shor
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

Shop Every Department
FRIDAY and SATURDAY
DOLLAR DAYS
Featuring Exceptional Savings
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

NEW YORK
CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
Service—Satisfaction—Economy
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

MITCHELL & CO.
The Latest
Fiction—Non-Fiction
Best Sellers, Too!
BOOKSHOP—*Downstairs Store*

We Announce Our
47th BIRTHDAY SALE
SUITS—OVERCOATS
$30 CLOTHING $19.66
$35 CLOTHING $23.33
$40 CLOTHING $26.66
$50 CLOTHING $33.33
Charge it!—Pick your own way to pay!
NICHOLS and MORSE CO.

THE GASOLINE GARDEN
"Under the Red Tile Roof"
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenosa Avenue Tel. 5310
NORWALK BATTERIES
Built for Hard Winter Service
WEED CHAINS
PARTS—REPAIRS—SERVICE

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL (Continued)

DOLLAR DAYS
February 10th-11th
Special lot of Ladies' Shoes at $1.00 per pair. Red Cross Shoes for Dollar Days Only. Suedes, $4.95—Leathers, $5.95. Men's Florsheim Shoes, $7.85.
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP

HINGHAM

LOVELL *the Florist*
HING. 0335
Let Us Help You Make Your Dear Ones Happy —Valentine Bouquets— Violets in Heart Boxes.
Flowers Wired Anywhere

Nearing the End of the Winter Social Season
We are offering big dry cleaning price reductions for February
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS—CLEANSERS
QUINCY PRES. 8000

Monitor Readers Like to Look Trim
SOUTH SHORE CLEANSERS
50 South St. Hing. 0967
Offers Prompt and Efficient Service
CLEANSING-PRESSING-DYEING

DYKEMAN'S DRUG STORE
Hing. 0360
VALENTINE CANDIES
ICE CREAMS for
VALENTINE PARTIES

HOLYOKE

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong **Insurance**
of Every Description
PHOENIX BUILDING 598 DWIGHT ST.

Friends
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
(except Arrow Shirts and Shoes)
20% Off
DUNBAR-MURRAY, Inc.
High Street at Suffolk
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

Visit Our Shoe Repair Factory
It is the largest in the City.
Expert workmanship guaranteed.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

Girdles
The College Girl $1.98
Carters $3.50
Vassarette $5.00, $7.50, $10.00
All in small, medium and large sizes.
The Leary Shop 231 Maple Street

LAWRENCE

Sale of Suits
Some with Casual Jackets
Plaid Striped Checked $9.00
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Cherry & Webb's
Fashion Basement

Real Estate
and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts, Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Selected Milk Fed Native Fowl . . . . . 35c lb.
12 Indian River Florida Oranges, 19c; 6 Indian River Grapefruit, 25c; both for 39c
Holland Butter, 2-lb. roll 69c
2 bch. Ex. Fancy Celery Hearts, 19c; 1 hd. Calif. Cauliflower, 25c; both for 39c
Canada Dry Ginger Ale (reg. price 15c), 2 big bottles . . . . . 25c (plus deposit)
Baxter's Finest Golden Bantam Corn, 2 No. 2 tins 19c
Kemp's Sun Rayed Tomatoes, 2 No. 2 tins, 27c

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

FLOWERS
for Valentines
J. T. CARLSON
(Formerly Carlson & Brown)
East St. Tel. Lex. 0589

FEBRUARY 9¢ SALE
You will be surprised to see what you can buy here this month for 9-19-29-39 or 49c
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

Martin's for Quality
Gobelin, Cynthia Sweets and Whitman's Chocolates in attractive heart-shaped boxes
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0373

Remember your friends with a
Norcross Valentine
from
The Book Shelf
1837 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 4399-M 8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lowell Dollar Days
Friday—Saturday
February 10-11
Merchants' Division Lowell Chamber of Commerce

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Shop and Save on FURNITURE
During February
DOLLAR DAYS
Friday and Saturday
BIGGER and BETTER
Values Than Ever Before
CHERRY & WEBB'S

Morse & Beals FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

LYNN

An Outstanding Feature for
DOLLAR DAYS
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—THIS WEEK!
MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S TWO-TROUSER SUITS
All New Spring Styles!
For Dollar Days Only
$30 and $35 Values
$23.50
Goddard Bros.
MARKET STREET, LYNN, MASS.

Visit Our Shoe Repair Factory
It is the largest in the City.
Expert workmanship guaranteed.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

MALDEN

Don't Wait
If You Need Furniture
Buy Now!
SAVE 10 to 30%
during our great
FEBRUARY SALE
I. I. Kotzen Co.
454-458 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

For Personal Service
Moderate Prices, Quiet and Restful Atmosphere
Try the
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
82 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 0465-W

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
454 MAIN STREET

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0563

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
397 HIGHLAND AVENUE
Office and Shop, Mal 1552—Res., Mal. 2496
Plumbing and Heating
Stove and Furnace Repairing
MASTER PLUMBERS
Skilled in all types of Bank and Real Estate Work. Estimates given on in or out of town work.

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 $5.50 $6
HIGGINS
107 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 1487

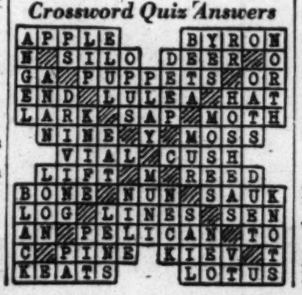
Valentine Day, Feb. 14
May we help you select a bouquet or a lovely plant for Valentine?
E. D. Kaulback & Son
FLORIST
George H. Pike, Prop.
160 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0500

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS 0800

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

Crossword Quiz Answers



MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1067-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants.
CALL MELROSE 0133
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

LADIES' and MISSES' HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR AND ACCESSORIES
MEN'S and BOYS' HOSIERY and UNDERWEAR
THE JONES STORES
MELROSE

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
Dependable and Courteous Service
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
CRYstal 0095-W
898 Main St., Tel. 2573—Nights 0465

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes
MELROSE TRUST COMPANY

Complete Dry Cleaning, Dyeing and Laundry Service
Let us care for all your clothes
SAMOSET CLEANERS & DYERS
826 Franklin Street, Melrose, Mass.
MELROSE 4180

America's Finest Anthracite Coal
Williams Oil-O-Matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
INCORPORATED
158 Essex Street Tel. 0794-0795

VALENTINE CANDIES
Hopkins
FAVORS and ICE CREAM

MILFORD

FUEL—OIL—RANGE
COAL—COKE
Phone Milford 940
Barney Coal Co.

NEEDHAM

Your Valuables
Give them the protection they deserve.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Dep. Ins. Corp.
Member Federal Reserve System

Valentine Flowers
PAUL E. RICHWAGEN & SONS, INC.
FLORISTS
"The Home of Flowers"
Member of Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Highland Ave. cor. Rosemary St.
TEL. NEEDHAM 0652

Valentines
New, fresh, up-to-the-minute Valentines of every description for young folks or grown folks.
From 1c to $1.00
THE MARCRO SHOP
902 Great Plain Ave. Nee. 1734

Clean, Sweet and White

It's Just Come from the
Needham Laundry
Ph. Needham 0680
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Telephone Needham 1205

"THE ATLANTIC STATION"
The Best Lubrication Service in Needham
HIGHLAND AVENUE
NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.
GASOLINES AND OILS BATTERIES AND TIRES
DONATI and FRISWELL, Props.

We Are All Ready For Valentine's
Valentine Heart Boxes Packed, 45c and up
Novelties, 5c and up
Cream Hearts, by the pound, 40c
At Witherell's Glass House
909 Great Plain Ave. Needham 0869

NEW BEDFORD

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Perry THE FLORIST
Flowers and Plants for Your VALENTINES
72 Spring St., next west of Y. W. C. A.

Willey's Inc.
506 PLEASANT STREET
Fur Coat Sale
Money-Saving Closeout of Leading Manufacturer's Entire Stock

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Gulf Hill Parlors
886 Pleasant St. New Bedford Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

James E. Lilley
Quality Meats and Groceries
Also many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor.
771 Cedar St., cor. Parker St. Phone 1349
Prompt Delivery

NEWBURYPORT

232 HIGH STREET Tel. 1429-M
Gown Shoppe
LAURA F. FOLLANSBEE
It is always a pleasure to serve Monitor readers.
COATS DRESSES Millinery UNDERWEAR ACCESSORIES

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

BENDIX
HOME LAUNDRY
Electrical Appliances
Sold and Serviced
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street New. No. 8073

Hoffman Beauty Shoppe
Permanent Waving Hair Cutting
Marcel Waving Shampooing
Water Waving Manicuring
225 Washington St. Tel. New. No. 4065

NEWTON—AUBURNDALE

Riggs FLOWER SHOP
MEMBER F. T. D. A.
Valentine Corsages
Cut Flowers
2098 Commonwealth Avenue
WES. NEW. 1271

NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
HARDWARE
Bird Feeding Trays—Wild Bird Food
J. H. Chandler & Son, Inc.
796 Beacon Street Cen. New. 4000

FUEL OIL
COAL-COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Gifts
Gift Wrappings
Distinctive and Inspirational Greeting Cards
VALENTINES
The Middle Door

NEWTONVILLE

HUBERT HARDWARE CO.
PITTSBURGH PAINTS
Smooth as Glass
332 WALNUT STREET
NEWTONVILLE
28 LINCOLN STREET
NEWTON HIGHLANDS

Valentine Special
Colonial Bouquet in Heart Box $2.00
EASTMAN'S FLOWER SHOP
346 Walnut Street New. No. 5619

NEWTON—Waban

BOSTON GARDENING COMPANY
Flowers for VALENTINE'S DAY
Cor. Beacon and Chestnut St. Cen. New. 5566

NORTHAMPTON

FUEL—OIL—RANGE
COAL—COKE
W. N. Potter Grain Stores, Inc.
NORTHAMPTON
HADLEY FLORENCE

PITTSFIELD

Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale
of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Special Low Prices During
KELSEY'S CHEESE WEEK
Come in and get acquainted with the great variety available.
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 East St., Butler Block
TEL. OFFICE 3-1131 RES. 3-0039

Pittsfield Tire & Battery Shop
Tydol Gas—Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries—Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT, Cor. West and Centre Sts.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products. Milk, Cream and Pure Delicious Ice Cream.
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. Miner, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

Our February
Furniture Sale
Now in Progress
Sears Roebuck and Co.

Attend
Berkshire Bargain Day Sale
Storewide Event
England Brothers

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

for VALENTINE'S DAY
Send her a Beautiful Bouquet of Spring Flowers
Violets, Sweet Peas or Roses
Unusual arrangements. Popular prices.
Quint's GREENHOUSES
1258 Hancock Street Pres. 7620-7621

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Over 100 Years Old
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy

H. A. Frink Co.
PICTURE FRAMING
EATON'S STATIONERY
GREETING CARDS
VALENTINES
7 CLIVEDEN STREET

VALENTINE SUGGESTIONS
Call
PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORE
1283 Hancock St. Gra. 0392

QUINCY FUR SHOP
FURS EXCLUSIVELY
CLEARANCE SALE
Fur Coats $39 up
1249 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8569-8570

FINE FURNITURE FOR LESS
Three-Piece Mahogany Bedroom Suite, Special $89.00
Stearns Furniture Company
OPPOSITE MASONIC TEMPLE
1163 Hancock St., Quincy Ph. Gra. 9020

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
-Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

DUSTPROOFED
"blue coal" CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

MASSACHUSETTS

READING

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
333 MAIN ST. Tel. READ. 0443
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

Try our Special Cream Cottage Cheese—10c a package.
And our tasty Cream Chive Cheese—10c a package.
Pure Fresh Tomato Juice—10c a Quart
C. W. SPEAR
27 Central St., Wakefield Cry. 0019

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
Valentine Novelties

SHARON

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
BEATRICE'S GREENHOUSES
630 So. Main Tel. 776

SHAW & DENNETT
NUTTING & FREEMAN
INSURANCE
TELEPHONES
SHARON 2131 STOUGHTON 138

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 2191

John A. WHITTEMORE'S Sons Inc.
COAL
FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
289 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0784
Delivered Daily to Norwood, Sharon, Canton

MASSAPOAG GARAGE
SHARON OIL COMPANY
SHELL
Range and Fuel Oils
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029 10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STOVE CLEARANCE SALE
Complete line of dual coal, oil or gas ranges. Factory rebuilt stoves at special prices. Liberal allowances on old stoves. All kinds of stove and furnace work at reasonable prices.
Free Estimates Given
Metropolitan Ice Company
Tel. TRObridge 9000
Attention: Mr. Hilts
Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers most beautiful, to send to your Valentine. Come in and see our spacious conservatories.
Telephone orders given special care.
328 BROADWAY SOM. 0416-7

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St. Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

TAUNTON

COCOMALT
The Children Like It and It Is Very Nutritious—in ½-lb. and 1-lb Tins
COBB, BATES & YERXA CO.
The Complete Food Store
TAUNTON, MASS. Phone 348

WALTHAM

W. J. Laughlin
Everything in the Food Line
We carry nationally advertised products
821 MAIN STREET OPEN EVENINGS

Waltham Yellow Cab
Cheapest Rate in City
Heated Cars Courteous Drivers
Waltham 3400
3 Carter St At Railroad Station

SEE NEXT PAGE

Coun? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM
(Continued)

BOSTON GARDENING COMPANY
Flowers for VALENTINE'S DAY
Cor. Beacon and Chestnut Sts. Cen. New. 2646
Established 1872

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Call Mid. 3818 or ask any of our drivers to tell you why the CREAM TOP BOTTLE is your guarantee of the best milk.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.,
Tel. Mid. 3818

WELLESLEY

SALE OF LAMPS

"One of the most beautiful of all things is a beautiful lamp. God made the sun and moon and stars, but man out of necessity made for himself lamplight as a beacon and a haven for the innermost secrets of his heart."—George Jean Nathan

All types included in this sale at unusually low prices.

THE CHINA HOUSE
467 Washington St. Wellesley, Mass.

Mobilubrication Certified
ROBERT G SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury Street
Telephones Wel. 1276 or 1578
Complete Winter Service
"Bumper to Bumper"

Treat Yourself to a Real Valentine . . .
NEW SPRING SHADES OF HOSIERY
PIGSKIN GLOVES
Special Sale of Wool Gloves

Lillian's Hosiery Shoppe
16 Grove St., Wellesley, Mass.

WHAT
Wellesley Business Service, Inc.
59 Central Street
OFFERS YOU
Personal Letter Service
Complete Mail Service
Complete Typewriter Service
Opp. Fraier's Wel. 1045

★ STAR MARKET CO.
- Rib Roast ..... 29c and 35c lb.
- Native Broilers, daily arrival, 29c lb.

583 Washington Wel. 2820

Valentine Cakes and Cookies
Sally Ann FOOD SHOP
Baked Goods of All Kinds
—Like Home-Baked
Wellesley 0704 Wellesley Hills 0409

WELLESLEY HILLS

RIVERDALE MARKET
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

WESTON

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WEYMOUTH

Infants'—Children's Wear
Women's
Hosiery—Underwear
Cotton Frocks
Foundation Garments
DOROTHY ANN SPECIALTY SHOP
Weymouth Landing Wey. 1103-M

THREE ACRES
Good Food in a REAL HOME
Prices Reasonable. Tel. Wey. 0113
724 Front St., So. Weymouth

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market

4 Bartlett Road	Ocean 1520
Legs of Lamb—Spring Lamb only	25c lb.
Face Rump to Roast—Western Heavy Beef	31c lb.
Green Meadow Butter	2 lbs. 61c
Sugar in 10-lb. bags	49c
New Carrots	2 bunches 11c
Fancy White Celery	10c bunch
Oranges—full of juice—med. size,	2 doz. 33c
Fresh Guinea Haddock	9c lb.
Fresh Fillet of Sole	27c lb.
Fresh Oysters	27c pt.

Daily Always On Time
CLEANSERS
TAILORS · FURRIERS
Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 1900

B. N. SAMUELS, INC.
PHARMACISTS
46 WOODSIDE AVENUE OCEAN 0860
Mothers', Wives' and Sweethearts' Valentine Candies in Heart-shaped Boxes. Place order while assortment is complete and we will deliver on Valentine's Day.

VALENTINE SPECIALTIES
Ham's and Assorted Chocolates in Heart-Shaped Valentine Boxes, 5c to $5.00
Vanilla Ice Cream with Heart-Shaped Raspberry Center, 65c qt. in stores, 90c qt. delivered.
LUNCH AT HAM'S STORES
BEACH CENTER HIGHLANDS

MASSACHUSETTS

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL STREET
3-7281

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BECKENHAM, Kent—Lady offers girl of 10 or over happy home with every care; terms moderate; references required and given. 15 Aylesford Ave., Elmer's End.

HAIRDRESSERS

PARKINSON'S Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon, 1221 London Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. Proprietor Jas. D. Parkinson. Phone Leigh-on-Sea 75473.

HOUSES FOR SALE

KESTON, Kent.—Freehold brick-built bungalow for sale on main Westerham Road; 2 reception rooms, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, bathroom, separate W. C.; garage; gas and electricity; large well-stocked garden; £825 or near offer. Apply 45 Westerham Road.

HOUSES TO LET

OXON.—To let furnished for summer, very modern thatched house; labour saving; large lounge, dining room, study, five bedrooms, three bathrooms, H. and C. water in bedrooms, sleeping loggia, dining porch, garage, swimming pool; lovely country, river view. Box W-1274, BCM/CSM, London.

KENNELS

Musbury Castle Kennels
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Weather Whether—

Boston's Commoners — squirrels, pigeons, sparrows, and others, who are frequently referred to as "Et Al" —are unlike human persons in many respects. For one thing, they do not throw newspapers and other kinds of papers here and there on the Common. In fact, they do not even read newspapers. They feel sure that in time they will find out what they need to know without them.

They are unlike human persons in other ways too numerous to mention at this time; but they are like those who read newspapers in one thing: They always are interested in the weather. Perhaps this is because they live in Boston, where weather really has come into its own. For a place cannot be said to take the lead in weather until it has shown that it has more than one kind and Boston, for more than

Mr. Scroggins and Fibs talk over the weather with Florrie.

300 years, has been collecting and distributing samples of every kind. No part of Boston's population knows this better than the Commoners, because they do not just look at weather; they are part of it.

The recognized authority on weather is not Mr. Scroggins, strange as it may seem. It is Florrie, the pigeon. She not only has the proper amount of skepticism in her nature, which is necessary if one is to understand Boston weather, but she goes to places denied her venerable squirrel friend. She is much in the air.

For years it has been customary for chosen representatives of the Commoners to meet once a week and talk over the weather with Florrie. The representatives are Mr. Scroggins and Fib the sparrow. Here are the minutes of their last meeting:

"Florrie," begins Mr. Scroggins respectfully, "will there be more snow, or will this be an open winter right to the end."

Florrie winks her wink eye. "There will be snow when we don't expect it."

It is Fib's turn to ask a question, which he does: "Florrie, is this a colder winter than you thought it was going to be?"

Florrie continues winking. "It is colder than summer."

Scroggins hurrumphs, conceding the point. "What do you think about March, Florrie? Will it be windy?"

"Wind comes to Boston Common when it will," she declares.

Fib flew off excitedly, returning almost as soon as he had left. "There's some now," he reported.

Mr. Scroggins pulled his hat brim over his eyes. "Florrie, what do you think is the thing about Boston weather that's different?"

The pompous pigeon pouted portentously. "In Boston," she said, "I have found that there will be all kinds of weather, whether we are in favor of what comes or not."—**George L. Moore.**

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: When you break a traffic rule in Germany, the authorities deflate your tires: here they deflate your bank roll.

Toronto Star: A new piece of farm machinery is an electric soil shredder. Pretty soon when you buy an up-to-date farm you'll get it sliced, like a loaf.

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The object is to finish the line without really laughing, even though you are on the "Ha-ha" side. Each team, of course, tries to be funny enough to make the opponents laugh. Anyone who laughs steps out of the game, and the line finishing with the greater number wins.—Miss Sidney E. B., Providence, R. I.

Signposts along the King's Highway

Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. . . . Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. — PROVERBS 3:13, 17.

Daily Anecdote

Washington Irving

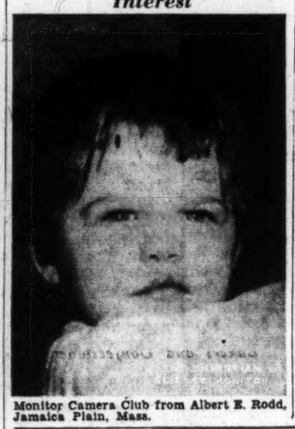
Up to the time of Washington Irving's early writings, no American had succeeded in making writing a profession. There were no large publishing houses then, and no wealthy men fond of books and willing to sponsor a young author. The few states then forming the United States did not have many more people than the State of New York contains today, and these few seemed well content with their small stock of English books. Settling new territory left little leisure for culture and reading.

His family, seeing he had no interest in law, which he had studied, and in mathematics, which he loathed, decided to send him to Europe to watch over their financial interests there. In England, the famed poets Moore, Byron, Coleridge, and others of equal luster, were at the zenith of their careers, and Sir Walter Scott was entrancing all readers with his great Waverley Novels. Such was the intellectual and inspiring society into which the youthful Irving was received with open arms, his charming manners winning him as much popularity in England as at home.

His mind was so filled with the finest thoughts of English literature that every cowslip, violet, or daisy was to his poetic nature a little "document of poetry." He said: "I shall never forget the thrill of ecstasy with which I first saw the lark rise almost from beneath my feet, and wing its musical flight up into the morning sky." At such sights there came to him from all the great poets of England lines teeming with associations. This cultivated, delightful young man had latent talents which were later to break into flowering.

The three happy years were suddenly ended by the failure of the firm of Irving Brothers. A blessed failure it was to virtually every American reader, for it awakened all the strength of purpose and genius that Washington Irving possessed. Refusing Government and numerous other lucrative positions offered him, he turned, with the obsession of poets, to literature, determined to win—which he did to the everlasting glory of America.

Interest



Monitor Camera Club from Albert E. Rodd, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Clouds Make One Mountain Into Two

Monitor Camera Club from Harriet Geithmann, Seattle

The Elements Work Magic With Mount Rainier

In Lighter Vein

That's Different

First Dictator: "Hello, how are you?

Second: "I'm feeling great."

First: "Of course, but I mean, how is every thing?"

Of Course

Customer: "This photograph makes me look older than I really am."

Photographer: "Well, that'll save you the cost of getting one taken later on."—Pearson's.

Suspicious

"Is there any truth in the rumor that Angus M'Tavish has bought that filling station at the corner."

"Well, I don't know for sure, but the 'free air' sign was taken down yesterday."—Providence Journal.

Her Turn at Long Last

"There's a story in this paper of a woman who used a telephone for the first time in 25 years."

"She must be on a party line."

The Reason

"You don't think my guests would walk off with my umbrellas and sticks?" said an English gentleman on observing his Scottish butler, prior to a dinner party, removing the contents of the hall-stand to a quiet corner of the house.

"No, Sir, but they might recognize them," was the reply.—Kentish Mercury.

Ahem!

Tempus was invited one evening to a big dinner where many notables were to appear. During the dinner fish was served, but Tempus was unable to eat it.

Knowing that he would be asked why he did not eat, he bent over and whispered into the fish's gill and in turn put his ear to the fish's mouth. This of course caused a general curiosity among the diners and they asked:

"What are you doing, Tempus?"

He answered: "My neighbor put out to sea three weeks ago, and I asked the fish if he had seen anything of him. But the fish said 'No, my friend, I have been out of the water for the last two months.'"

Quotation for Today

IF YOU confer a benefit, never remember it; if you receive one, never forget it.— CHILON.

What They Say

Swing

"Swing isn't music. I can't speak for it or against it, but it isn't music."—Irving Berlin.

Needed

"No greater blessing could come to our land today than a revival of the spirit of religion."—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Surprise

Albert E. Rodd, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Did You Ever Wonder

Which Substances Are the Lightest and Which Are the Heaviest?

The popular expressions "light as air" and "heavy as lead" do not name the lightest and heaviest earthly substances. There are several substances heavier than lead, and air is not the lightest gas. (If air were the lightest gas, we could not have any lighter-than-air craft, such as balloons and dirigibles.)

The lightest substance known is hydrogen gas. The element hydrogen has a specific gravity of 0.0695. By specific gravity is meant the ratio of the weight of any given volume of a substance to the weight (under like conditions) of an equal volume of some other substance taken as a standard or unit. The unit or standard for gases is frequently air, and the unit for liquids or solids is usually water.

When the weight of air is taken as unity, or 1, the specific gravity of hydrogen is 0.0695, which means that the weight of hydrogen is only about 7-100 that of air.

The next lightest substance is helium gas, with a specific gravity of 0.137. Helium, though nearly twice as heavy as hydrogen, is preferred for use in balloons and dirigibles. This is because helium is an "inert" or "noble" gas. It does not form compounds and will not burn or explode, while hydrogen will both burn and explode.

On the heavy side of the scale

we find that lead is not even among the leaders in matters of weight. Lead, which is only a little more than 11 times as heavy as water, will float in the liquid metal, mercury, whose specific gravity is 13.546. But other substances are still heavier than mercury.

The heaviest known substance is osmium, with a specific gravity of 22.48. A close second is iridium, with a specific gravity of 22.42. Third is platinum, at 21.45, and fourth is gold, at 19.33.

From these figures it may be computed that osmium, the heaviest substance, is more than 250,000 times as heavy as hydrogen, the lightest substance.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Odds and Ends

Mother Earth's Inhabited Area

About 50,200,000 square miles of land are inhabited by man.

No Lack of Oxygen There

The United States Army Air Corps has developed pressure cabins that carry their own atmosphere for high altitude flying.

The Maine Woods

The area of the Maine forest—16,049,863 acres, or 79 per cent of the State's total land area—is greater than the combined forest area of other New England States.

The Background of Culture

Boston, Mass., and Aberdeen, Scotland, lead the world in the number of bookstores they possess. In these two cities are located more bookstores per acre than anywhere else on earth.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Neighbor

Fort Smith, Ark.

Reared in plenty, a woman awoke one day to find a large and happy family of brothers and sisters scattered, and she the sole support of her mother and herself.

The mother was quite elderly and could not be left alone; so the question as to how to make the living loomed large.

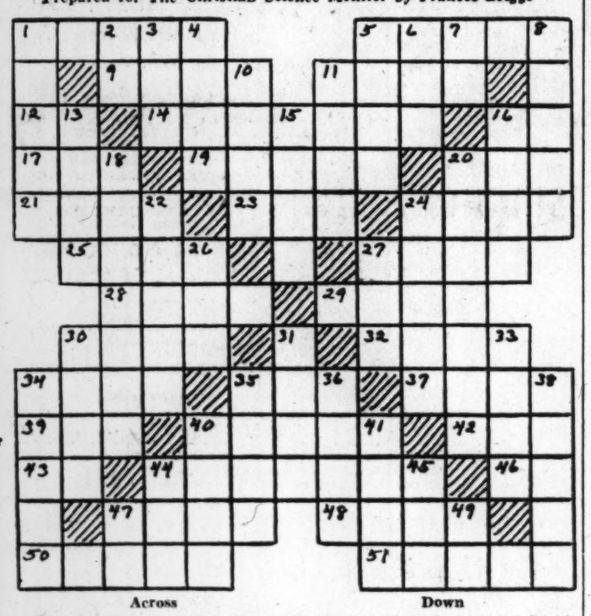
The home with its wide verandas and spacious rooms and its wide tree-filled lawns, seems always to say, "Come in"; and as a main highway runs beside it, the woman at last decided to turn it into a tourist's home. To this end, but rather reluctantly, she had a sign placed upon the lawn. In a short time, however, her house was filled with permanent roomers; and the need for the sign vanished.

Just as she was about to give orders to have the sign removed, she remembered some neighbors whose houses are not on the highway but who were as much in need of paying guests as she had once been. Grateful for the opportunity to help supply her brother's need, she countermanded the order; and when the next weary traveler rang her bell, she directed him to one of these waiting doors.

This she continues to do; and the love that goes into this unselfish act is reflected not only by the grateful neighbors, but by the travelers; for seldom does one leave her door without expressing appreciation for her wise and kindly direction.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Blossom of what tree is State flower of Arkansas?
5—Who wrote "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage"?
9—A storage bin for cement is what?
11—Venison is flesh of what animal?
12—In what State is Ocmulgee River (abbr.)?
14—What move about when manipulated by Tony Sarg?
16—Either.
17—What is a short or half piece of cloth?
19—What Swedish seaport is at mouth of Lule River?
20—What is usually tilted and ostrich-plumed in Gainsborough's portraits?
21—Tennyson wrote of morning song of what bird?
23—In quarrying, what is outside stone softened by weathering?
24—Who is Don Adriano de Armado's quick-witted page in "Love's Labour's Lost"?
25—Calliope was chief of how many Muses?
27—What cryptogamic plant grows on ground, rocks, etc.?
28—What is a small glass bottle used for chemicals?
29—Who was Ham's eldest son?
30—What is one of layers composing heel of a shoe?
32—Lead, Mead, or Reed City is in Oceola County, Michigan—which?
34—What is crushed and ground to form a meal used in feed of farm animals?
35—What is 14th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
37—What river of Minnesota flows to the Mississippi?
39—What is full record of a flight by an aircraft?
40—What are threadlike creases on the hand?
42—What coin might be spent in Japan?
43—Article.
44—Which of Drake's ships was only one to circumnavigate world?
46—Toward.
47—Pine City is in what county in Minnesota?
48—What is known as a Holy City by members of Orthodox (Russian) Church?
50—Who wrote uncompleted poem "Hyperion"?
51—What was eaten by the Lotophagi?

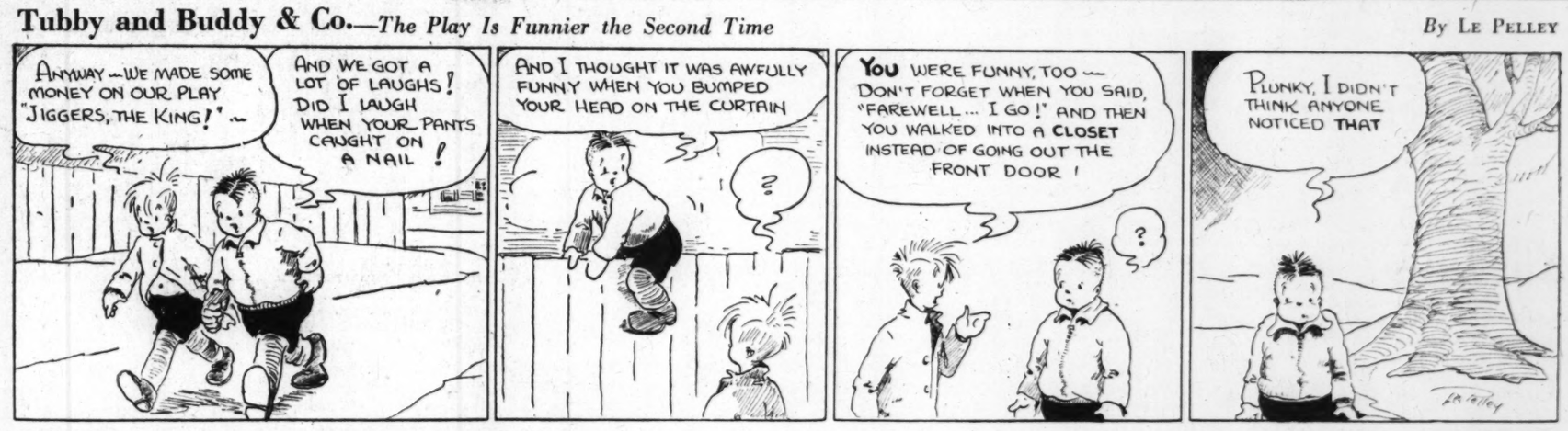
Down

1—What was Gabriel who visited Daniel?
2—What Bible book follows Job (abbr.)?
3—What is a kind of short open spout or drip?
4—What is 12th month of Hebrew civil year?
5—Second letter of Greek alphabet is what?
6—Is Chile a republic?
7—Railroad (abbr.).
8—If you were in Goldfield, Nevada, in which direction would you travel to reach Tonopah?
10—What is a musical work?
11—What is an antonym of "shallow"?
13—Who was one of those who sealed the covenant?
15—Did George Benda sing, draw, or play?
16—What would you feed Seabiscuit?
18—Jehu was noted for his fast what?
20—Who was last king of Israel (poss.)?
22—What tool is used by a goldbeater?
24—Michelangelo sculptured statue of what Biblical character?
26—Would you don, row, or eat salmagundi?
27—What Austrian river flows to the Drava?
30—What is one of several fish-eating diving birds?
31—What river of western Africa flows to Gulf of Corisco?
33—What is something sung by Radames and Amneris in "Aida"?
34—What man is moved first in checkers?
35—City of Aswan is on what river?
36—What part of a violin is that which extends from head to body?
38—What are half crowns which cannot be spent?
40—What is sometimes concave, sometimes convex?
41—Would you sail, wear, or feed a caravel?
44—What is an abyam?
45—What term indicates one that represents what is newest?
47—In what State is Oil City (abbr.)?
49—What is the Green Mountain State (abbr.)?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

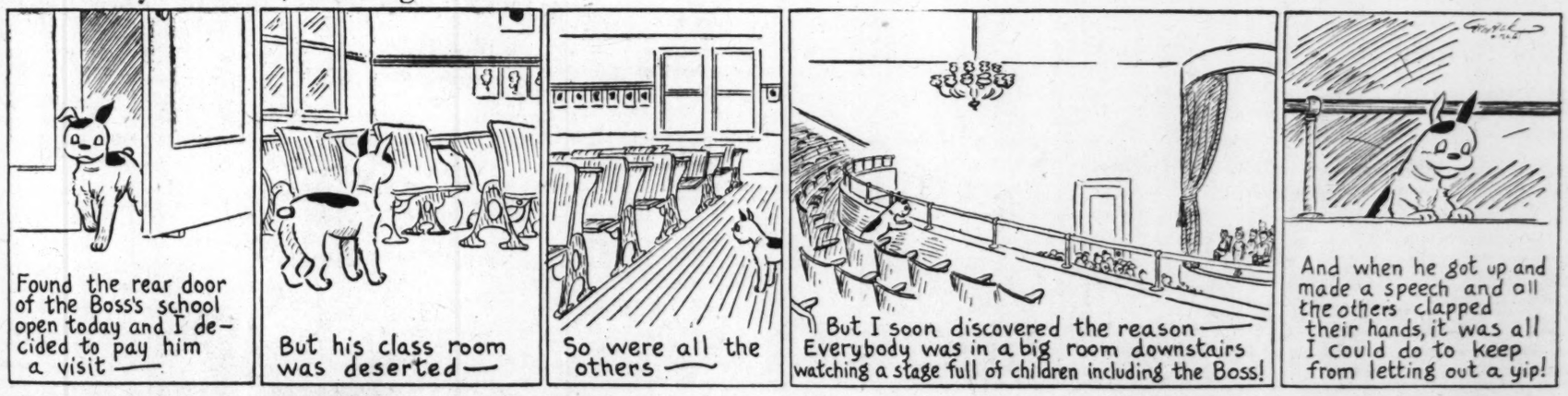
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Play Is Funnier the Second Time*

By LE PELLEY


ANYWAY—WE MADE SOME MONEY ON OUR PLAY "JIGGERS, THE KING!"—
AND WE GOT A LOT OF LAUGHS! DID I LAUGH WHEN YOUR PANTS CAUGHT ON A NAIL!
AND I THOUGHT IT WAS AWFULLY FUNNY WHEN YOU BUMPED YOUR HEAD ON THE CURTAIN
?
YOU WERE FUNNY, TOO— DON'T FORGET WHEN YOU SAID, "FAREWELL... I GO!" AND THEN YOU WALKED INTO A CLOSET INSTEAD OF GOING OUT THE FRONT DOOR!
?
PLUNKY, I DIDN'T THINK ANYONE NOTICED THAT

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Proud*

By CARMACK


Found the rear door of the Boss's school open today and I decided to pay him a visit—
But his class room was deserted—
So were all the others—
But I soon discovered the reason— Everybody was in a big room downstairs watching a stage full of children including the Boss!
And when he got up and made a speech and all the others clapped their hands, it was all I could do to keep from letting out a yip!

The Adventures of Waddles—*It's a Small World*

By THE HAGERS

SAID CAPTAIN BILL, "WHERE HAVE YOU BEEN? YOU MUST HAVE SCALES AND A DORSAL FIN."
"I BROUGHT YOU UP A SPANISH CHEST. 'THIS VASE,' I QUACKED, 'I LIKE THE BEST.
MADE BY AN ARTIST, PROBABLY, OF A LAND THAT SANK INTO THE SEA."
THE CAPTAIN LOOKED, THEN CRIED, "YOUR VASE HAS 'MADE IN DRAKEVILLE' ON ITS BASE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Palestine—Toward Solution?

THE Palestine conference at St. James's Palace takes place at a time when the Palestine problem and the question of resettling Jews driven out of Europe may seem more closely related than they really are. Even Dr. Chaim Weizmann's estimates that Palestine could readily absorb 100,000 more Jews indicate that only a minor fraction of the Jews now compelled to seek homes elsewhere than in Europe could find refuge in the Holy Land.

Stress on Palestine as the solution of the Jewish refugee problem therefore seems intended not so much as an aid to all Jewish refugees as a means of marshaling a maximum of Jewish and world opinion behind the Jewish position in Palestine. This position, of course, depends on Britain's willingness to continue to underwrite Jewish safety there. Arabic opposition to this policy has resulted in continuous unsettlement in the Near East and in outbreaks of anti-Jewish terrorism among Palestine Arabs. Lately Arab alarm has been increased by the possibility of new increases in Jewish emigration to the Holy Land: such, indeed, as Dr. Weizmann now implies are indispensable to a solution of the Jewish problem in Europe.

Britain's task in Palestine has become ever more delicate since 1917. In the last few years it has been complicated by power politics which, through stirring up the Arabs in Palestine, has sought to embarrass the British Government. In aiding Jews today, especially the Jews of Palestine, Britain is confronted with the possibility of a Pan-Arabic movement against British policy in the Near East, a movement which could touch British interests at other points as well as in Palestine.

A solution of the Palestine problem cannot ignore Arab fears of some day being outnumbered by Jews any more than it can ignore Arab terrorism of Jews. That is why the present conference is taking place among Jewish, moderate-Arab and extremist-Arab, as well as British, spokesmen in London. Earlier British-sponsored plans have been found unacceptable to one or the other, or both, factions in Palestine. Partition, for example, had been suggested by London, but turned down in Palestine.

If the current talks end in deadlock, an entirely different attack may be made on the problem, to judge from reports which envisage the possibility of setting up a broad Arabic confederation under rulership amenable to British influence and with proper safeguards for Jews.

Such a project would be an ambitious one. And it probably would be opposed by the Palestine Jews. But British strategic and economic interests in Palestine are such that chaos there might constitute a crucial weakness in Empire defense. It would appear the time has come when the building of a system on which order in Palestine can rest securely must be begun.

Pius XI

AMONG the two hundred sixty-one pontiffs numbered by the Roman Catholic Church, few can have witnessed greater changes than Pius XI. Historically the Lateran Treaty will probably rank first among those in which he played a primary part. The unification of Italy between 1860 and 1870 erased the Papal States over which the Popes had exercised sovereignty for ten centuries. The agreement arranged with Mussolini in 1929 made the Pope again a temporal ruler, and while his domain is restricted to Vatican City, an estate of 110 acres, he ranks as head of a state, able to receive diplomatic envoys. The treaty was an evidence of statesmanship, ending a situation which was both false and irritating.

But the convulsions which have altered the ideological and cultural map so profoundly in the last few years touched the Church of Rome perhaps more acutely than the World War. Pope Pius had to deal not only with wars and fears of war but with Communism and Fascism. His encyclicals on these rival "religions" stand as possibly the most notable of a remarkable series of messages to his millions of followers. His encyclicals were the first issued in modern languages as well as Latin, another evidence of change in a church that changes slowly. And he was the first Pope to use the radio.

As an individual he who started life very humbly as Achille Ratti, was particularly well equipped for the deep problems as well as the tumults of his time, combining in unusual degree the qualities of mental and physical vigor. Scholar and librarian, mountain climber and athlete, he wrestled valiantly with trials which could come only to a temporal and spiritual ruler in times like today. Officially he leaves tasks which will tax the energy and intelligence of any successor. Personally he leaves the record of a man who humbly and greatly served.

At the time of the passing of Leo XIII, Mary Baker Eddy, the Founder of this newspaper, wrote (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, Page 295) that God comforts all who mourn "with the blessed assurance that life is not lost; its influence remains in the minds of men, and divine Love holds its substance safe in the certainty of immortality."

When Aroostook Went to War

CELEBRATIONS taking place in Maine this week on the one hundredth anniversary of the Aroostook War turn back a page in history which probably few contemporary Americans have ever scanned. Some may recall that the histories of their early school-days contained a line or two about the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842, but it is the story that runs between the lines around which the centennial observances center this week.

The Aroostook War was one of those comic opera affairs in which all the king's horses and all the king's men march up the hill and march down again. True, there was quite a tempest stirring in the tall timbers between Maine and New Brunswick as to just where to draw the line between the two countries. As far back as 1812, a joint commission locked horns over the boundary north of the St. Croix River, and the King of the Netherlands was called in as referee. Maine refused to accept his ruling, and as Maine went so went the United States Senate in refusing to ratify the settlement.

With the Queen's gendarmerie and the Maine militia buzzing around the northwoods like angry hornets, President Van Buren rushed General Winfield Scott off to Maine, and Old Fuss and Feathers saved the day with practically no fuss and a minimum ruffling of official feathers. While the "armies" were demobilizing, the astute Daniel Webster was showing outraged Aroostocrats a map he had found, drawn by Benjamin Franklin, proving that Canada's boundary claims were just.

Apparently Mr. Webster felt there was no course open but to submit to arbitration, in which Maine shared about equally with New Brunswick in territory that plainly belonged to the latter. Briefly, what Maine is celebrating at the moment is the cessation of a war in which not a shot was fired, and the settlement of a boundary dispute from which Daniel Webster emerges as one of the shrewdest horse traders in the history of American imperialism.

Miss Perkins's Defense

THE statement of Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, to the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee which is considering a resolution looking toward her possible impeachment, reflects a wholesome administrative attitude. It welcomes full investigation of the case in which she and two immigration officials are charged with "coddling" Communists, particularly Harry Bridges, the West Coast marine labor leader, and shielding them from deportation.

Miss Perkins appropriately makes the point that deportation is the "most serious and most drastic administrative power" vested in any Government official, and that since it is least hedged about with constitutional safeguards, it should be carefully used. Yet she makes it plain she favors deportation of any alien who offers "a clear and present danger" to the country.

From the fairly ample outline of the contentions now available in the accusations by Representative J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey and the statements by the Secretary it appears that the immigration officials might have elected to proceed differently in two respects if they had seen fit to do so in the Bridges case. One is that they might have gone forward with the proceedings against Bridges, carrying them even to the Supreme Court if necessary, instead of waiting for a decision in the Strecker Case which is expected to govern the point at issue—namely whether membership in the Communist Party is proof of advocacy of violence and overthrow of the Government sufficient to justify deportation. But that would have taken a much longer time than the Strecker Case, which had already been decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Another option still open to the immigration service would be to investigate further as to whether Mr. Bridges himself, apart from any membership in the Communist Party, advocates violent destruction of the Government or teaches sabotage and unlawful destruction of property—also grounds for deportation. Miss Perkins indicates that no such evidence has been found.

If the Department of Labor has erred in not pursuing one or both of these options, the lapse would appear to be a mistake of judgment rather than an indication of the evil and injurious intent which must be a part of those "high crimes and misdemeanors" for which the Constitution provides an official may be impeached. If evidence of any such intent exists, the Judiciary Committee is accorded full facilities for getting at the facts. If not, the attitude of the Secretary is well adapted to throw upon her accusers full responsibility for their serious charges.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE: "Speaking for two hours, during which he paused only five minutes to rest his voice. . . ." And, incidentally, the audience.

The New Socialism

Book News of the Day

NEARLY a hundred years ago, when the red sun of 1848's revolt was being swallowed up in prosperity, Marx and Engels resolved to wait out the bourgeois eclipse without changing a letter of their revolutionary dialectics. Yet time has woven such new patterns that today Norman Thomas, leading American Socialist, can write: "Socialism owes an enormous debt to its own past and its own books but it cannot afford to be a religion of the book."

In SOCIALISM ON THE DEFENSE (Harper, New York: $3), Mr. Thomas discloses how the emergence of fascism and the staying power of capitalism have forced revisions, concessions, half measures and opportunism upon Socialists. In fairness, it must be emphasized that each concession is made in the attitude of "suffer it to be so now," and that there is no yielding in the view that Marx will be ultimately justified. The fellow travellers are merely showing more elasticity in formulating their itinerary.

* * *

The flexibility of Mr. Thomas's socialism embraces education and organization of workers and farmers, and there is no insistence that they walk the party line. Efforts will be made to encourage a transition of labor unions into a dynamic nation-wide labor party. Mr. Thomas abhors violence and condones its use only in the event that fascist elements attempt to seize power and halt the democratic process.

Mr. Thomas' book shows the effects of an ideological purge, such as Max Lerner in his "It's Later Than You Think" underwent. The temper of both men is such that they abominate dictatorship and its implications. They have consequently re-examined Marxist dogma, rejecting violence, stressing local autonomy and reconstructing socialism, in theory at least, as a bulwark of democracy rather than the worship of the state.

No American perhaps argues with more potency than Norman Thomas against extension of the American frontier to the Rhine. He sees war as a shortcut to fascism. When there is talk of collective security and American collaboration with nations abroad, he asks where the men are who believe in collective security, and where there is any disposition to rise above national sovereignty. He argues that America has a right to use its distance from Europe and Asia to stay clear of a bankrupt international morality.

* * *

War in the United States would destroy a haven of sanity, the hope of the liberal cause, and weaken the development of working-class sanctions against both war and fascism, Mr. Thomas contends. And he believes there is a better opportunity to stay out of war at Cape Hatteras than on the Rhine.

He sums up his foreign policy as: "The maximum possible American co-operation for peace (economic); the maximum possible isolation from war."

No matter how much Mr. Roosevelt may orient his policy in the direction of bolstering the democracies, Mr. Thomas is convinced that the controlling interests in a crisis will not be those of Sir Galahad. What starts as a search for democracy's Ark of the Covenant may lose its lead to the financial bankers and commercial interests. The Rhine might then look more like a first mortgage to be foreclosed by American soldiers than an insurance policy against war.

Many will view Mr. Thomas' flexibility about Marxist dialectics as a confession of weakness and confusion. Others will view it as a shrewd adjustment to contemporary facts that will make socialism more adaptable and effective. Few can deny that Mr. Thomas is a man of reason and good will. R. M. B.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"The Marie Celeste"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest the story of the "Mary Celeste" as told in your recent issue by Captain Riesenberg, and am glad to say that it altogether tallies with the explanation of the mystery as told to me by Capt. John H. Winchester, managing owner of the "mystery" vessel and the last man to step ashore from her when she sailed from New York on her fateful voyage. Captain Winchester having been a practical navigator himself, was surely entitled to make as good a guess as anyone at what really happened, and I have given his explanation in print a good many times, being then editor of a New York shipping paper having offices in the same building with him, the N. Y. Produce Exchange.

I have no doubt, however, that the story will still continue to be circulated as a "mystery" long after all familiar with the matter have joined the mysterious cavalcade of the ages. Something fascinating about a mystery, you know, like an instance I knew of a fellow selling stock in a treasure-hunting company who was made an offer to certainly uncover the treasure (if there) but said there was "more money in selling stock." The N. Y. Custom House Records and Lloyd's Register records of the Mary Celeste are still on file, no doubt to verify any details. I think her name was "Mary," not "Marie," and that she was a trifle under 300 tons, not exact, and she was brigantine rigged, not brig.

DAWSON STEARNS

Annapolis Royal, N. S.

"Let YOUR Light So Shine Before Men . . ."

Pence Springs

A RECENT book on the many salt and sulphur springs of the Ohio River Basin stirs memories of my visits to one of the resorts which grew up around these bubbling waters. We, my mother and I, went from Washington to escape its summer heat, as generations had before us. Only where it took us eight hours, it used to take our ante-bellum predecessors three days to reach the country westward of the Alleghenies which, as Thomas Jefferson noted, "abounds with springs." They journeyed by steamboat down the Potomac to a point near to Fredericksburg, from thence by stage to Charlottesville and Staunton, crossing the Alleghenies via Warm Springs to enter the valley of the Greenbrier. We went direct from Washington on one of the long yellow trains which hummed through the twenty-odd tunnels by which the C. & O. pierces the Alleghenies.

In those days it was part of the ritual of train travel to repair to the washroom about half an hour before you were to reach your destination. There, if you were small, you had dug out of your ears, face, neck, and hair the soft coal soot which laughed at the screens in the lower part of the Pullman car windows. If you were grown-up, or almost group-up, you operated on yourself with Pullman towels. Air-conditioning has done away with that part of the ritual—it is now history—and, if Pence Springs as a resort still flourishes, what we call Progress has doubtless also done away with the horse-drawn carryall which rattled us and our luggage over mountain dirt roads and through buggy-tilting creek fords to the long-porched frame hotel. My children have been known to complain of the rattles in our un-streamlined automobile. They don't know what a real job of rattling a conveyance can do.

* * *

Perhaps of all the days I spent at Pence Springs I remember best my first afternoon there. That was a momentous day for me: it was the day I got my first overalls. After lunch in the large bare-floored dining room, I joined some other small boys in the fascinating pastime of seining for minnows in one of the small creeks which empty into the Greenbrier. I say pastime, but it was really something more than that. It was business, too, for we got two cents apiece for our minnows from our elders at the hotel. They used them for bait.

That creek and others like it were lovely places, willow-fringed, cool, shady. Walking their rocky beds, we were shut off from the sight of interfering elders: they were proper places for the adventures of small boys. At any moment a frog might plop from mossy bank into the water, a crayfish crawl over a pebble, a kingfisher rattle off his perch in a locust tree, a water snake slither into sight over shallows.

Rolling up our pants—we were already barefoot and stockingless—we plunged into the absorbing business of seining. We had a small seine made out of a ripped-open burlap bag tacked to two broom handles. Two of us walked upstream, one to each broom handle, the seine sifting the water between us. The rest walked downstream toward us, herding the minnows into our seine. After each seine we dumped the captured minnows into a lard pail filled with water.

* * *

All the boys except me wore overalls. I wore white sailor-collared suits which set me off in ignominious difference from my fellows. Of course I fell into the creek. My wet suit clinging to me like the drapery on a marble statue—only with less grace—I ran back to the hotel to change. Returning fresh-panoplied to the job, I fell in again. The next day I seined in overalls. And, strangely enough, I did not fall into the creek.

It was a pleasant life both for children and adults. The men pitched horseshoes, fished, tramped the mountains. The women sat on the porch and talked, read in hammocks stretched in the shade of old trees. Picnics, swimming in the Greenbrier, and croquet on the green served as communal entertainment. Drives to visit the rainbow of neighboring sulphur springs about Pence—Red to the south, White to the east, Green and Blue to the north—varied the scenery. No radio, no movies, no phonographs, no summer theater, no automobiles. No golf nearer than The White, which claims to be the birthplace of the game in America. On Saturday nights the dining room, like the main cabin of a river packet, was cleared of tables for dancing, the chairs set around the walls for sitting. A local orchestra of fiddle and two guitars played such tunes as "Turkey in the Straw," "Old Joe Clark," and "Susan Ann Johnson." I watched my elders dance the Virginia Reel and resolved that some day I would be a caller.

* * *

On other evenings the guests sat on the porch, while low Southern voices told stories of the life in the hills and "hollers." I can hear those voices now: "One night in the old days when Major Joe Ruffner and I were ridin' circuit, we were caught in a heavy downpour of rain up in the mountains of Raleigh County." And then, as the fireflies flickered in the cool air streaming down from the mountains, the voice would go on to relate a story which held some of the old frontier interest in behavior and the character it can reveal. "That reminds me of the days when the country people used to come down Elk in dugout canoes to shop in Charleston," another voice would take over when the first narrator had finished. Story would call forth story. On other evenings someone would strike up a song, "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny," or "Listen to the Mocking Bird," and song would follow song until it was ten or eleven o'clock and time for bed. Those were mellow days. Somehow, self-entertained, we got along well enough without movies, radio, jazz bands, and summer theaters.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Mirror of World Opinion

Propaganda and the Universities

WHEN people give money to universities I am glad to think it is not given with any idea of interference. There . . . remains one . . . danger which must always be watched, and that is state interference, the most dangerous of the lot, which we have seen in Europe in our own time and which we would never have believed unless we had seen it. Universities depend more and more on state grants of public money. It must be so, and I think they will probably increase with time rather than decrease. But you must resist to the death, if it ever comes, any attempt by any government department or any government of any color who seek to make gifts conditional upon what you teach and how you teach it. I do not believe that such a thing will ever come in this country, but I do feel that in view of what has happened in other countries of the world in recent years, we should be doubly vigilant in safeguarding our own liberties and our own freedom.—Lord Baldwin at University of Leeds, Eng.

The Wide Horizon

Lincoln and the 'No. 1 Problem'

By Malcolm Bayley

HAD Abraham Lincoln been spared to the Nation in 1865, it is highly probable that Franklin Roosevelt, seventy-three years later, could not have designated the South as "the Nation's No. 1 economic problem."

Lincoln was the South's best friend. There are still Southerners who do not comprehend this; it is a truth which has only in recent years been given extensive publicity. Yet there were some who understood it at the time of the assassination. C. C. Clay, the fugitive Confederate leader, exclaimed: "That is the worst blow that has yet been struck the South!" Lincoln alone could have saved the Confederacy from carpet-baggery and exploitation.

Where Andrew Johnson found his task impossible, Lincoln, with his patience, his tact, and—strongest of his weapons in dealing with Congress—the confidence and backing of the people, would have won out. Lincoln would never have countenanced the villainies which brought about a subjugated people's economic collapse—a catastrophe whose effects were felt for half a century.

The Radicals, extremists of the Republican Party, were bitter in their animosity toward the people of the South. "Annihilate these Rebels," shouted Owen Lovejoy in Congress, "extirpate them, and re-people those States with a loyal population!"

Well knowing his conciliatory plans, the Radicals had attempted to prevent Lincoln's re-nomination. In 1863 they had put forward a scheme, which Lincoln frustrated with a pocket veto, to prohibit any former civil or military officer of the Southern States or the Confederacy from becoming a member of a State's Legislature or its Governor and, moreover, to abolish slavery by Act of Congress. As Lincoln and his Cabinet had agreed many times, Congress had no constitutional power over slavery in the States.

* * *

Lincoln abhorred the monstrous injustice of slavery itself—as did many conscientious Southerners—but he bore not the slightest malice toward the South, either on account of it or because of the consequent war. Rancor and venom were foreign to Abraham Lincoln. "Hatred, vindictiveness, malevolence were simply not a part of his nature," wrote William E. Barton.

The Border States rejected Lincoln's advice to adopt gradual emancipation, with compensation to owners, and he was driven to the alternative of either surrendering the Union or issuing the Emancipation Proclamation.

Lincoln's fairness to the South was shown in his Amnesty Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, in which he offered, as an initial plan of reconstruction, the re-establishment of State Governments in the South by as few as one-tenth of the registered voters in the 1860 election. He required only an oath of allegiance to the Constitution and the Union and adherence to the slavery legislation enacted during the war and the Presidential proclamations bearing thereon, the latter two subject to judicial construction.

The Radicals brutally denounced his plan, even resorting to scurrilous newspaper advertisements, but the calm Lincoln refused to be stampeded by diatribe or frenzy.

In a letter to G. F. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, Lincoln expressed his unequivocal opposition to carpetbag rule when he advised against sending Northern men to Congress from that State, "elected, as would be understood (and perhaps really so), at the point of the bayonet."

* * *

But alas for Lincoln's magnanimity. When, in the face of what appeared to be a favorable majority, Senator Sumner of Massachusetts filibustered against the resolution which would have recognized the new State Government of Louisiana and the Administration forces surrendered, bayonet rule for the conquered States was assured. The Lincoln policy of peace and mercy was ground under the Radical heel.

As late as Feb. 5, 1865, Lincoln read to his Cabinet a short message which he proposed to transmit to Congress, asking for an appropriation of $400,000,000 to be paid to States in rebellion for emancipation, peace, and ratification of the 13th Amendment, but the Cabinet unanimously disapproved.

On Monday, April 10—four days before the assassination—when a crowd had assembled on the White House lawn, Lincoln with characteristic generosity of thought asked the band to play "Dixie."

Then the blow fell.

"Lincoln's policy of reconciliation," writes Claude G. Bowers, "reconciled his own party leaders to his assassination."

No sadder commentary on the history of the times has been written.

In the ruthless reconstruction period, Southern railroads fell into the hands of carpetbaggers who looted their treasuries and loaded them down with obligations, Southern State governments were burdened with debt and public improvements utterly neglected, private property—homes, barns, cotton gins—was put to the torch by Negroes inflamed by Northern politicians, and industrial development retarded for decades.

How far was such an outcome from the thought of the wise and gentle leader who had begun his second term "with malice toward none; with charity for all."

Today, happily, the old mailed-fist reconstruction is a memory; the new reconstruction's emblem is the neighborly helping hand.